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MEMORIALS

OF

ACADIA COLLEGE

AND

HORTON ACADEMY

FOR THE

HALF-CENTURY 1828-1878.

Memento dierum antiquorum, cogita generationes singulas.

MONTREAL.
DAWSON BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.
1881.

585309

ENTERED according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1881, by the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE publication of this Memorial Volume has been delayed by the cares and labors connected with the rebuilding of the College. But the book contains matter that is of permanent value; and, perhaps, it may be received with greater interest because it appears some time after the occasion on which several of the papers here preserved were first presented to the public. In some instances the same facts appear in different parts of the volume; but as each writer has presented them from his own point of view, it has been thought best to let the papers stand without modification. It is quite probable that the Record of Graduates may not be correct in all cases; but it has been prepared with much care and after extensive correspondence. It was not intended to include changes that have taken place since the close of the year 1878. The material of the Appendix, excepting the Legislative Acts, was found among the papers of the late J. W. Nutting, Esq., for many years Secretary of the Education Society.

WOLFVILLE, N.S.,

November 22, 1880.

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1828 - 1878.

THE ORDER OF EXERCISES

OF THE

Fiftieth Anniversary

OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,

IN WOLFVILLE, N.S., JUNE 6, 1878.

Prayer:

By the Rev. G. E. Bill.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, by The President.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS, by the Rev. E, A. Crawley, D.D.

ADDRESS, by the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D.

ADDRESS, by the Rev. C. Tupper, D.D.

MUSIC.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE
From 1842 to 1857, by the Rev. S. W. De Blois, A.M.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

AWARDING PRIZES.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Benediction.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. E. A. CRAWLEY, D.D.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The human mind inclines to magnify what is wholly or in part unknown, and to conceive of years and events before its own time as teeming with matters of historic interest, when it may be there is little to record.

To this tendency it might not be improper to refer the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Convention, which calls for a history of the rise and progress of the higher education of the Province of Nova Scotia in connection with the rise and progress of the Baptist denomination.

Such history, if there be indeed materials of which it may be composed, ought certainly not to be lost; but, may not the question reasonably be asked, whether materials of sufficient consequence to compose any narrative possessing the dignity of a history are likely to belong to the comparatively short period referred to? Biographical notices and sketches of character of no small interest might be given; political contests of the hour in which our educational concerns became somewhat involved, with the alternate struggles of hope and fear, success and disappointment, might fill an ephemeral page, but history holds a severer pen; and

the utmost that would deserve so august a name might perhaps be little more than this, that, "in the early part of the nineteenth century, the Baptist churches in Nova Scotia and the adjacent Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island instituted measures for the promotion among them of higher education, and to this end founded a high school and college at Wolfville in Nova Scotia."

It is true writers of history are beginning to allow themselves a wider latitude, and Mentzel, the German critic, gives, as a growing opinion, in which he seems to coincide, that "religion, manners, culture, and so forth, belong to history"; but he, at the same time, names a writer of the highest reputation who did not believe himself capable of writing a work "in this broad spirit," a formidable obstacle in the way of those who are almost wholly unused to the presentation of facts of a very varied character. On the whole, however, it is perhaps needful to diverge, if possible, in some degree from the strict wording of the resolution of the Convention, and we offer, therefore, on this occasion, a paper entitled, "Historical and Biographical Sketches, relating to the Commencement of Higher Education in Nova Scotia, and to the Origin of Horton Collegiate Academy and of Acadia College." The greater breadth of subject thus obtained may possibly respond better to the expectations of the audience.

To members of the Episcopal Church are, doubtless, principally due the earliest efforts for the promotion of

academical and collegiate education in these Provinces.

Several years before the last century closed a respectable classical school was maintained in Halifax, largely by the influence of that Church, which was followed by the founding of a similar school in Windsor, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Charles Inglis, the first Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia, and father of Dr. John Inglis, also subsequently bishop of this Province, who probably is remembered by some still living in Aylesford as often resident on his estate of Clermont in that township. In the establishment of the school at Windsor, the first Bishop Inglis was ably assisted by Dr. William Cochran of Trinity College in Dublin. Under Dr. Cochran collegiate courses were also commenced at Windsor, which soon resulted in the founding of King's College, under a charter from the Crown, and by means of moneys received chiefly from the funds of several societies in England.

It will be needful to refer hereafter at greater length to the restrictive character of the early constitution of King's College, in consequence of which few members of other communions have enjoyed its advantages; but a brief reference to that subject may, in the meantime, be permitted in this place.

We may disapprove of religious tests in schools and colleges, and may seriously lament the loss which those suffered who were thereby debarred from collegiate instruction; but it would be unjust, nevertheless, to deny that a great benefit was conferred by the Windsor

Academy and College on the interests of education in the Maritime Provinces. Even the so-called Dissenters must have felt, unconsciously perhaps, their influence.

Thousands who did no more than gaze from a distance at the time-honoured walls of the old pile of wooden bays that look down proudly from the College Hill over that magnificent sea of green meadow that spreads in front, encircled with its grand edging of hills and forest, have carried away with them often, doubtless, a dreamy notion, if nothing more, of a kind of teaching, believed by some, as they heard, to be loftier and nobler than Dilworth's spelling book, recited as a complete educational course, for the fiftieth time, in a dingy corner to some aged crone with spectacles and snuff-box, or to some wandering foreigner reeking with rum and of more than questionable morality. But, while some might receive only indistinct and vague impressions, others, as they gazed at the same scene, would more clearly apprehend the value of the work which the buildings on the College Hill brought to their thoughts. There soon arose also, in various places, more tangible results of the labours of the professors at Windsor. Men educated at King's College were becoming known in various places as successful lawyers and physicians, were amassing property, and acquiring political weight. These are a sort of results that oblige men to value the causes that produce them.

Many people in the Provinces had imbibed a prejudice against the education of ministers; but even *they*

knew it was needful in other professions; and the rising and intelligent youth of the country, of all classes, began to sigh for equal advantages with others. The Pierian spring had issued forth, and many thirsted for its waters.

It is proper to mention here, that among the Episcopalians of that time were some men of too liberal a spirit to approve of the restrictions formerly in force at Windsor. The writer has heard the first Bishop Inglis named as one of these. He personally knows that Dr. Cochran always judged the restrictive policy to be unwise. In both institutions at Windsor, first, in the school which eventually grew into King's College, afterwards in the College itself, as Vice-President and Professor, that gentleman laboured effectually for many years to the great advantage of classical education. The memory of his liberal spirit, his genial disposition and attractiveness to youth, as well as many personal kindnesses received from him, makes it very pleasant, though after so many years, to record this testimony to his worth. Had Dr. Cochran's liberal spirit prevailed in the counsels of those who gave direction and form to King's College, the restrictive policy would never have had an existence there. But Providence, apparently, designed a Baptist College to arise in Wolfville; and the Windsor restriction concurred with other circumstances to bring about that end. The close character of King's College compelled the excluded communities to think of founding colleges of their own.

It may be interesting to notice, briefly, some special causes that produced the restriction. The lamentable war of 1812 and 1813 occurred with our brethren of the United States. Halifax harbour became crowded with hundreds of rich prizes, captured by British privateers and war-ships. Lawyers were busy and growing rich in the trial and condemnation, or acquittal, of this immense property. Innumerable questions of admiralty law arose, requiring special skill in adjudication, and the Imperial Government sent a Mr. Croke, afterwards Sir Alexander Croke, an English lawyer of high repute in that particular branch of jurisprudence, to preside over the Admiralty Court.

Mr. Croke was a graduate of Oxford, and a stout adherent of the Established Church of England, and appeared to be of the belief that his university and church, if not absolutely perfect, were immeasurably superior to all others, and the best models that could be followed. The question of publishing a system of regulation and government of the infant college at Windsor came to be considered while this gentleman presided in the High Court of Admiralty. As a classical scholar and an eminent lawyer and judge, his voice seems to have been final in the composition of the college statutes, copied, it appears, pretty closely from those of Oxford. The exclusion of the so-called dissenters by means of the test of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles became inevitable, and the more liberal and

really wiser counsels of Dr. Cochran and Bishop Inglis were overruled.

The injurious matriculation test was many years afterwards withdrawn, but the time when pupils of all religious persuasions might possibly have been united in King's College had passed. It was now too late to induce other Christian communities to resort to Windsor for education. The religious denominations began to see their interest to lie in founding higher seminaries of their own. Perhaps it will come eventually to be admitted that Providence in this way secures to a country more life and vigour in the superior system of education.

Early in this century, Dr. Thomas MacColloch, belonging to one of the Presbyterian bodies in Scotland, settled in Nova Scotia; and finding Windsor College closed to all who could not conscientiously subscribe the Episcopal articles, he commenced at Pictou a high school or academy intended to become in time a college, designed primarily for Presbyterians, but open also to students from any other communion. Dr. MacColloch's labours, besides directly communicating instruction to many, tended greatly, no doubt, to diffuse a better estimate of the nature and value of education, and are still remembered with satisfaction and respect.

Many of the leading Baptist Ministers stood on very pleasant Christian terms with Dr. MacColloch, and a large number of youth from the western parts of Nova Scotia would probably have been sent for educa-

tion to Pictou Academy, or Dalhousie College, whither Dr. MacColloch finally removed, had not the course of events occurred which led to the establishment of the educational institutions at Wolfville.

To reach a clear understanding of the character of those events, various elements must be reviewed which operated as causes, less or more remote, and in each circumstance, or in the fact of its coincidence with some other, we shall have occasion often to see how strongly the providential element is everywhere marked.

The prejudice of the Baptist people against an educated ministry, together with the causes and degree of its strength, must be brought clearly before us in order that we may understand and admire the adaptedness of the instruments employed, right instruments fitted, just in the right time and manner, for a remarkable work; one no less than removing in a wonderfully short time the existing prejudice of a large community, indifferent to all education, and actually hostile to that of ministers, and transforming them into some of its strongest friends.

It was hardly unreasonable for the Baptist people to become thus hostile. They had very few, if any, educated men in their congregations. The position Windsor held towards them excited no favour for learning. The common schools were too often of the meanest order; but, more particularly, they had learned the Gospel from uneducated teachers. Their churches,

early in this century, or in the end of the century preceding, had been largely formed from Christian societies, gathered, in the first instance, by earnest preachers of some Congregational type—good men possessing strong religious affections, and very limited mental culture, and whose honest Christian character was accompanied by some extravagancies, but who were sound on most points essential to earnest and active Christian life,—just the stamp of character which would have little sympathy with that style of religion, however sincere, which is wont to retreat behind the screen of exact literary knowledge, of honoured forms, or of superior social position. The coldness too, real or supposed, which the people found in the educated ministers of some other denominations, they contrasted with the warmth of their own preachers, and concluded that education destroyed in the soul the principle of religious life, so that this error was daily increasing in strength and difficulty of removal.

The pastors, indeed, who afterwards presided over these communities when they became Baptist churches, and by whose labours they grew rapidly, differed in many points from their earliest teachers. With equal zeal, they possessed more solid judgment; they often lamented, even with tears, their own deficiencies, their want of mental training, and of Biblical and general information. This soon led them to seek knowledge from books. Some of them made in this way no little mental

improvement, and they learned insensibly to respect education.

The people, meanwhile, seemed hardly, if at all, to dream of what was passing in the minds of their pastors; they were too opposed to education to listen to reason. The writer has received letters from men, one of whom at least still lives, who dared not control their people on this point, though ardently desiring to be educated. The time was drawing nigh when all this was to be marvellously changed; but, in the meanwhile, it was not uncommon for the two extremes of sentiment to exist together in the same church—the minister assured of the absolute need of mental culture in the pulpit, the people, on the contrary, believing it to be the minister's duty not even to *think* beforehand. God would teach him what to say and what words to use without any thought of his, and to seek any help but inspiration would be a sin; but still greater would be the offence of a regular education, for that would be systematic and determined opposition to the inspiration of God.

While we acknowledge this to have been an error which imperiously called for a remedy, it should, at the same time, never be forgotten that there is always imminent danger of the greater error of placing learning and perhaps mere forms in the room of the spirit and power of God.

But, before proceeding further with this narrative, it may be desirable to attempt a few brief sketches that may bring before our minds the kind of men who stood

in this singular relation to the Baptist community as differing from them, to a great extent, though pastors of their churches, with regard to the need or even propriety of an educated ministry.

Of these men none possessed greater weight with all classes than the Rev. Edward Manning, for many years pastor of the first church in Cornwallis. Mr. Manning was in several points of view a remarkable man—a man born to sway men. To a commanding presence he joined a keen and strong intellect, with habitual and ardent love of Christ and His Kingdom. His presentation of truth left the impressions which are due only to superior mind and to manifest sincerity and earnestness, and these impressions were generally indelible, and will probably exert, in various ways, generation after generation, an inducing influence on the population of these Provinces, in those districts especially where Mr. Manning, statedly or occasionally, laboured in the ministry.

On the spot where we now stand it might seem needless to recall the name of the Rev. Theodore Harding, also, as one of the men of whom we speak. Though the number of those who remember him personally is rapidly lessening, yet, in so many homes, aged relatives have been heard to speak often of his winning charity, his gentle forbearance, and his habitual love of the truth and Church of God, as well as of his popular natural eloquence, that a just and vivid idea of the man rests to-day as a sort of heirloom on the minds and hearts

of thousands of our population, clearer and livelier than any other word-painting could give them; the honest truthful face and noble figure of the aged pastor seems to move, life-like, before us still.

Both these excellent men devoured books whenever they could obtain them, and possessed correct and well-balanced views of Divine Truth.

A beautiful instance of Mr. Harding's Christian amiability ought to be noticed in this place. If an aged pastor wanting, to a great extent, the advantages of education, shall see the love and reverence of the people, which for many years have been rendered to him only, afterwards divided with a much younger man, his assistant, possessing largely the advantage of means and culture, it is hardly in human nature not sometimes to suffer acutely, and men of less generous temperament, though Christian, too often, under such circumstances, betray an unworthy jealousy. Not so the aged and amiable pastor of the Horton Baptist Church of fifty years ago. For a long time Mr. Harding laboured conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Pryor, when Principal of the Academy, as co-pastors over the same flock, with the most perfect and loving union; and when success attended the ministerial labours of the younger co-pastor, it seemed to have no other effect on Mr. Harding's heart than to make it overflow with joy—a more perfect picture of unselfish christian affection was rarely ever seen before.

Another figure in this group who must not be

omitted is the Rev. Joseph Dimock, for many years, and until the time of his death, pastor of the Baptist. Church in Chester in Lunenburg County. Mr. Dimock possessed an excellent judgment and "great soundness in the faith which is Christ Jesus," but what attracted immediate attention towards him from everybody, and won the warmest regard, was his meekness and singleness of heart, joined with warm and unfailing Christian affection. He seemed to be always imbued with the sentiment of universal charity, and to be incapable of uttering a harsh judgment of any Christian brother unless compelled by the sternest necessity.

If time permitted, interesting life pictures might, in like manner, be given of the Rev. Handley Chipman of Wilmot, the Rev. James Munroe of Onslow, the Rev. Harris Harding of Yarmouth, and some preachers and pastors in New Brunswick, especially the Rev. Joseph Crandall, who went to that Province from some part of Nova Scotia, and always seemed one in heart and spirit with the ministers of this Province.

But besides those now named there were doubtless many others of equal age, or younger, who waited, as the event proved, for some providential opening for advancing the mental standard of the community in the midst of which their lives were spent. Taken together, they constituted a company of men above ordinary mark. Nothing perhaps, would strike a new acquaintance more strongly and abidingly than that the truths they

held were their own, not borrowed. They knew them to be true, both because they found them in the Divine word, and because of an inward consciousness of their soundness. "They knew of the doctrine whether it were of God;" and hence the great credit they won as religious counsellors.

It may be well to mention here that several of the Nova Scotia ministers were wont to extend their labours into the adjoining provinces, and became as well known and influential there as here.

Thus far our attention has been drawn to circumstances that may seem to point to some approaching change in the condition of the Baptist population in Nova Scotia; that is to say, there existed a hurtful error *needing* a change in order to the healthier well-being of a Christian community; an error which must become inveterate and perhaps incurable, unless an early remedy should arise; and also, there was the remarkable fact that many of the leading pastors of that community saw and lamented the error, but as yet perceived no relief. Some well digested plan of cure placed in their hands would surely receive their support and win success.

It is our business now to trace the means by which it may now be perceived that Providence was preparing such a plan.

A young student at King's College in Windsor, belonging to a family in Halifax of unquestioned fidelity to the Episcopal Church, having arrived at that

point in his collegiate course when candidates for the pulpit were wont to be employed as readers (so-called) in parishes in which the rector was temporarily absent, was stationed in this capacity during a summer vacation in the parish of Liverpool in Queen's County.

It so happened that at the same time the Wesleyan Society in that town were diligently engaged in various religious services, and, in Scripture phrase, "great grace was upon the people." An older gentleman, a relative of the young student, in good social position and much respected, was a member of the Wesleyan Society and an earnest Christian. His young friend accompanied him to some of the religious meetings, and became deeply affected. This young person nevertheless remained in the Episcopal Church, but thenceforward, openly and with uncommon fearlessness, avowed his conversion to the Lord Jesus Christ, and his belief of those prominent articles of faith now commonly received by all earnest Christians, of whatever name, as essential to the inner spiritual life. Such an avowal in such a quarter was, at that time, often very unwelcome to members of the community within which it was made; but continued from year to year to be sustained by the Episcopal reader with extraordinary perseverance both before and after he became a clergyman of the English Church in Nova Scotia. This young gentleman's subsequent ministerial labours were followed by numerous conversions of persons

whose lives and death have since witnessed to the genuineness of their Christian faith.

The clergyman here spoken of, himself long since deceased, and probably unknown to any one in this audience but the speaker, was the father of the present Bishop of Nova Scotia. He is here mentioned because he became a chief instrument in the conversion of several gentlemen of Halifax, subsequently members of the Baptist Church there, who afterwards were closely concerned with the origin of our Academy and College, thus forming a chain of connecting causes between things so unlike, as some might deem them, as the religious meetings of the Wesleyan Church at Liverpool and the establishment of Acadia College.

Being now somewhat familiar with the sort of men through whose immediate influence over the people the approaching great change of their views in the matter of education was to be effected, it may be proper next to attempt the portraiture of some of those persons in Halifax, now nearly all departed and deservedly lamented, who became singularly useful in proposing or promoting our educational measures.

The first of the group to which reference is made, as being the first to become a Baptist, was Mr. John Ferguson, who was brought up in Halifax in a small community of the followers of Swedenborg, but was thrown, by means of family connections, into acquaintance with Mr. Manning and other Baptist ministers. The intelligent, earnest piety of these men awakened in

his heart a more just and spiritual conception of the power of Christian faith, and of the message which God has sent to men, which resulted, in his case, in an unblemished, earnest Christian life.

Some of Mr. Ferguson's marked characteristics were a strong, keen judgment of men and things, joined to a firm hold on Christ, an unshaken trust in the Divine promise of life through faith,and a steady consciousness of his interest in that promise. Mr. Ferguson was always a chief counsellor among his friends in all matters of difficulty or doubt, and in all religious meetings his feeling and animated addresses were ever acceptable and popular. It should especially be mentioned here that Mr. Ferguson early conceived a strong desire for an educated ministry among the Baptists, from having heard at an Association in Nova Scotia the paternal and earnest counsels to this effect of the late Rev. Dr. Chapin, who was at one time president of Waterville College, now Colby University.

Mr. James Walton Nutting, the next to be noticed, was one of the first graduates of King's College in Windsor, and was bred to the bar, in connection with which profession, as prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, he continued all his life. He was universally respected for his integrity of character, and beloved for his unwavering kindliness of disposition. Mr. Nutting was one of the first converts in Halifax to earnest religion, who owed their change from dull formalism, under God, to intercourse with Mr. Binney.

The deep conviction of sin and agonizing desire for salvation which followed his first interview with that clergyman, was the most thrilling case of the kind the writer has ever witnessed. This deep conviction was succeeded, as many know, by a life of faith and steady Christian practice. Mr. Nutting, it may be mentioned, besides the mental culture he derived from his collegiate and professional education, was extensively acquainted with general literature, and possessed a correct and refined taste. He was possibly the originator of the project of a system of education in the Baptist community, and through all his life was a steady friend of our schools at Wolfville.

A portraiture of more difficult execution is required in order to present a just idea of the late Judge Johnston. In religious discussions and questions in the Church, always the most modest and the meekest of men, he, nevertheless, was intellectually a giant. A most impressive sight it was to see this man with talents which at the bar and in the legislative halls, could hold men by the hour in speechless admiration, take his place in meetings of the chu ch with the manifest humility of one who felt himself "less than the least."

To all these men the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces owe a debt, the value of which is not easily computed, and especially is this true of Mr. Johnston.

The lamented judge became attached in Christian affection to the Baptist ministers and people at a very

early period. Many years before he entered the Legislature of Nova Scotia, or had accepted any political position, though already at the head of his profession, and belonging to the first society in Halifax, he was to be seen from week to week attending Divine Worship in a small, mean-looking Baptist meeting-house, among a few people of the most inferior position in life, and under the plain, unpretending ministry of a most excellent man, the Rev. John Burton, or some preacher of even meaner culture, but more popular ability.

It is not on account of this sacrifice, if such it may be called, that a claim is made to the gratitude of the Baptist people, for this was but due by the lowly-minded Christian man to God and his own conscience; but afterwards, when Mr. Johnston had been several years in political life, and, through his integrity and great ability, wielded a legislative influence of no ordinary magnitude, then, indeed, he performed repeated services for the Baptists of the greatest value; often, on their behalf, and sometimes against his personal interest, winning hard-fought fields in legislative warfare, and despite the most talented opposition. Of these services it is to be lamented that the records and the acknowledgments are alike so scanty. The objects sought were various:— sometimes claims to a just division of the public money given to education in favor of Horton Academy; sometimes applications to incorporate the Education Society of former years; sometimes to obtain collegiate privileges on behalf of Acadia College. At this day it hardly will be

suspected with what vehement opposition resistance was sometimes made to claims of the clearest justice, when religious prejudice interposed, and at such times the advocacy of a man like Mr. Johnston was of vital importance; nor is any adequate idea now entertained of his great amount of labour in various ways, among others in attending meetings to promote education in many parts of the country; besides the powerful and often long-continued assistance in the Legislature was cheerfully given by this eminent lawyer and legislator on behalf of our Baptist interests.

In private and public life, by the natural bent of his mind as well as training, Mr. Johnston was, in the best sense of the word, a gentleman; meanness and falsehood were abhorrent to his nature, and his intercourse with others was marked by a delicate sense of propriety. His higher moral perceptions, also, were remarkable for their strength and power. Give him the maintenance or defence of a case in which, as against his client, justice was denied, or feebleness oppressed, and he was often known to fire and soar aloft in a manner truly wonderful. On such occasions he not unfrequently surpassed himself; and all classes of men, unlettered and cultivated, friends and antagonists, have equally expressed their admiration of his extraordinary power. Nor was this quick sense of justice and right dependent on the excitement of courts or popular contests; private and intimate intercourse no less revealed this trait in Mr. Johnston as an original element of his

moral constitution. To one knowing him sufficiently, and contrasting his finely moulded character with the coarse natures of many men, even in high position, how naturally and mournfully comes now the exclamation, " when shall we look upon his like again."

These are imperfect sketches of men who were, as we think, providentially prepared to carry into effect a plan of education for a community to a large extent intensely averse to it, by acting with the uneducated pastors in such a way as to win their affection, secure their confidence, and employ for the needful end their influence over their flocks. They were well fitted for this difficult and delicate office. No personal vanity stood in the way; they aimed at no private ends or selfish schemes; there was no seeking their own honour; no repulsive assumption of superiority of station or knowledge; no shrinking from the homeliness of manner in those unused to cultivated society. The men of Halifax and the men in the country melted readily together in the powerful solvent of brotherly love. This element more than any other secured success. The people were taken by storm when they beheld the educated and the uneducated so lovingly united in pressing on them, as the personal interest of every member of the Baptist community, the establishment of a system of higher education to be sustained by the Baptist community themselves.

The present statement does not undertake to decide who first broached the plan of a system of higher educa-

tion for the Baptish Churches and people. It has recently been stated that there is a letter extant shewing that this plan originated with Mr. Manning, while pastor of the first church in Canard. It might perhaps be referred to in such a letter, although suggested in fact by another. The first mention of the plan of founding a high school for the Baptists, which the writer remembers to have heard, was made at a very early period by the late Mr. Nutting. If originated by him, correspondence on the subject with Mr. Manning would almost necessarily follow. It may have been first broached in a conversation between the two.

However it originated, there is no doubt that after much thought on the subject, and communications had between the friends of the measure in Halifax and in the country, it was determined to propose to the next Association to found and maintain in some part of the country a superior school. As a large part of the instruction needed would necessarily be secular, it was then thought, at least by many, that the Baptists might reasonably claim as much of their just proportion of the public money given to such objects as would equal the cost of the secular instruction received at their school, and this, if it could be obtained, it was thought would, with private subscriptions and tuition fees, justify them in attempting the maintenance of the proposed seminary. The superiority of an entirely independent foundation does not appear to have been agitated at so early a day, and was possibly at that time impracticable.

The friends interested in the plan accordingly prepared to make this proposition to the Association, and appointed some of their number to introduce it, little anticipating, however, the extraordinary success that it was destined continually to meet, or the obstruction that was to be first encountered;—success was by no means the first indication.

On a fine morning in June, 1828, an assembly was gathered in and around the meeting house of the Baptist Church in Wolfville largely exceeding the capacity of the house, as usual in those days when one Association united three Provinces. The late Dr. Caswell, of Massachusetts, for some years President of Brown University, R.I., and at the time now referred to a young man supplying the pulpit of a Baptist Church in Halifax, had been selected to deliver the opening sermon; and the appointed time was drawing near, when it was found that the pulpit of the Wolfville Church was occupied by a Welsh minister named Davis to the exclusion of the appointed preacher. Davis was possibly a well-meaning man, but ignorant, and subject to strong prejudices, and was greatly opposed to the introduction into the Provinces of educated ministers, especially from the United States; and was probably averse also to the proposed scheme for founding a Baptist academy; and possessing no little force of rude popular declamation, he resolved, apparently, to hold the attention of the audience so long that the time for business might pass, and in the meantime to excite the people so strongly

against educated ministers and places for education as eventually to defeat the measure prepared to be presented.

Much difficulty occurred in removing this person from his usurped position, and in tranquilizing the audience. This was at length effected, and the usual services proceeded; but it is easier to imagine than describe how unpropitious to the calm quiet of a religious assembly, and to the introduction of a new and important measure, was so unseemly an interruption. However, the darkest morning may occasionally herald the brightest day. The ordinary business at length proceeded; the time for the new motion arrived; it was presented and explained, and the older ministers were requested to express their views.

Then, indeed, it was that the dark morning was succeeded by a brilliant day. Perhaps so deeply moving a scene of the kind has seldom been witnessed. The revered form of the Rev. Mr. Manning, growing now well on in years, was seen convulsed with emotion, and his face bathed in tears, as he told the audience what tortures he had all his life long endured from conscious deficiency in mental culture, all the more painful as in earlier years he had lost an opportunity to obtain an education. Some wealthy friend had offered to bear the whole expense if he would go to the United States to the best school that could be found, and take a complete course of education. This munificent offer Mr. Manning had declined, but he had often afterwards bitterly regretted his doing so.

Mr. Manning was followed in the same strain, bating the kind offer of education, by Mr. Theodore Harding, Mr. Handley Chipman, and others, who bore witness in the most feeling language, with tears and great emotion, to the vast loss those men suffer who are compelled, as they suppose, to attempt the work of preachers and pastors while not even knowing their own language, and shut out from all the ordinary resources of learning.

The effect of these addresses was prodigious. The people where overwhelmed with astonishment, but not a whisper was heard in opposition, and the prevailing reverence for the character of such men as Manning, Harding and Chipman was too intense for any sentiment to prevail but the deepest conviction of their sincerity. On this day, and with those deep feelings, began in our churches that strong and steady advance towards mental improvement for God and the Gospel, which since that day has never flagged.

Some point to the resolution that followed, by which an education society was constituted, as the commencement of the Baptist educational movement. This is somewhat like turning from the root of the tree to a section of its stem to seek for the beginning of its growth. No one who witnessed the occurrences of that day would fail to think of the utterances and emotions of those aged men, in that felt silence, as the commencement of a deep moral sentiment then first, before all eyes, taking root in the hearts of the Baptist people.

The words and deep feelings of that memorable hour began a new era in Baptist history in these Provinces.

All honour to those noble-minded servants of Christ our Lord who thus laid themselves, without hesitation, in sacrifice at His feet!

Be it remembered that these honest acknowledgments were uttered in the presence of hundreds who had had till then no idea that such men as Mr. Manning or Mr. Harding could possibly be made any wiser or better fitted for religious teaching than they were. The honest faithfulness of those excellent men in that moment won a permanent victory for education over the previous prejudices of the Baptist people.

It is so commonly known as hardly to need mention here that money was contributed at once for the purchase of a property in Wolfville, chosen as the site of the intended Academy. The ground for the purpose was obtained, and an old farm-house standing on it was used for classes as soon as a suitable teacher could be procured. It is also generally known that Mr. Asahel Chapin, now Dr. Chapin, still living in the Western States, first opened the school as principal, in 1829, and conducted it successfully for about a year, and then returned to the United States, his native country, leaving behind him an excellent impression as regards the school and his own character as a man and a Christian.

He was succeeded in 1830 by the Rev. John Pryor, now Dr. Pryor, a graduate of King's College in Windsor, who had a few years previously become a member of the

Baptist Church. Mr. Pryor at once threw the whole force of his natural and Christian ardour into his new undertaking. The school filled rapidly with pupils, and very favourable opinions of the new educational measure of the Baptists were being everywhere formed.

A more commodious building than the old farm-house was soon erected, containing a residence for the principal, and needful rooms for a pretty large boarding school, to which two large additions were subsequently made. A year or two after the erection of the first building an edifice of the form of a graceful Greek Temple of the Ionic order was constructed from a plan furnished by a Boston architect. This building provided ample space for a large academy hall and several small rooms for recitation. This house was afterwards incorporated in the large college edifice and perished with it.

It tended greatly to confirm the good impression made by the Horton Academy that those visitations of Divine grace which we term revivals very early became a marked feature of the Academy, as subsequently of the College. On the history of these, the present writer shall not trench, as this duty is specially committed by the Convention to an able hand, any further than may be necessary to preserve their historical connection with Baptist educational work. To this end, a brief extract may be given concerning the first extensive revival in the Academy, taken from a letter received from the principal actor on the occasion.

We previously notice a divine preparation for the work in its chief instrument. He had but recently entered the Gospel field, and had now laboured for some months, evidently with uncommon assiduity, but had not heard of a single conversion either among the pupils of the Academy or in the villages around, and, while in great anguish of mind on this account, he received a letter from the late Rev. Richard McLearn, then preaching at Windsor, informing him of two persons converted by a sermon he had preached for Mr. McLearn. Thus was God appearing for him in his extremity. He took the letter up to his room. "On his knees," he tells us, "he spread it before the Lord, and his heart so filled with gratitude and praise, that he actually cried to God to restrain His hand for his cup was running over." Immediately after this a religious gathering took place in a private house in Wolfville. Two large rooms with the hall and stairs were filled with people, as the writer of the letter stood up to address them.

The passage of Scripture taken in course was Peter's denial of his Master, and his repentance. After speaking on this passage with the feeling that it was not he who spoke, but God speaking in him, our correspondent continues: "The people were weeping and sobbing all around me as I ended my address. I was young and inexperienced. I knew not what to do. Brother A. De W. was there. He cried out, 'let us sing The Hiding Place.' There was heart in that singing. I never

can forget the scene, no, not in eternity. I closed with the benediction, adding, 'if any present would like to be conversed with, let *them* stay, the congregation is dismissed;' not one moved. I then said, perhaps you did not understand me; I want those only to stay who wish to be talked to about their souls' welfare. Two or three men then rose up and said, 'I want to be talked to;' and so do I, many said with their eyes filled with tears, and with broken and sobbing voice. I then called upon all who were Christians to go round and talk with the inquirers. We had at last to stop, it was getting late. Another meeting was appointed for the next evening; and during the day nothing was talked of but religion. As soon as school exercises were over, the young men met in their room, and we had a blessed prayer and praise meeting."

That was the commencement of a great revival in which many were converted, among others Brother Isaac Chipman, and many other lads of the Academy, and it was followed by a series of revivals with which God afterwards blessed us. I think no two years elapsed, subsequent to that occasion, in which we had not a special work of grace.

For upwards of ten years the Academy at Horton had thus continued successfully promoting secular education, attended also at intervals with remarkable proofs of religious usefulness.

During this time, however, there were those who felt that the work devised in 1828 was as yet only begun.

The training of a *College* was the proper foundation of all thorough professional study, and young men from the Academy were continually entering various spheres of active and professional life without it. Much more too than could be attempted with so limited a staff of teachers was especially needed for the instruction of ministers and missionaries; and in view of this condition of things, several of the early friends of the measure first proposed were wont to converse together on the state of the educational undertaking, and anxiously to ask one another, "what more can be attempted; how can we complete the educational scheme as it was originally though but roughly sketched?"

What might have resulted, by a slower process, from such consultations it is difficult now to conjecture, for an unexpected event precipitated a progressive movement beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine.

Dalhousie College, though never yet put in operation, had been endowed largely by public moneys, to which no one religious community had justly more claims than another; and the union of different classes of Christians in that institution, if it should be opened, seemed so evidently expedient for the parties most interested themselves, that, when a proposition was made about the year 1838 to commence classes there under Dr. MacColloch and several other professors, the claim that a Baptist professor might be placed in one of the proposed departments was urged with strong expectation of success, and the person named for the office was

believed to be sure of support from several leading men on whom rested the appointment. These hopes proved vain, however; Presbyterians, in the event, being appointed to all the departments.

No little indignation was felt at the cool indifference, if not contempt, indicated by the issue of this matter, and the spirit of the Baptist community was greatly aroused. Meetings of leading men, ministers and others, were held for consultation; the greatest unanimity prevailed in them; and it was thought that as the period was evidently drawing near when the Baptists must have a college as well as an academy, it was was well to take advantage of the present strong interest aroused among the people, and attempt without delay to originate collegiate classes, and trust to the energy of the people, and the Divine blessing, to maintain them. Resolutions to this effect were passed, and, accordingly, several classes were formed, comprising, in the enthusiasm of the occasion, the large number, as it was thought for a beginning, of thirty students and upwards, without materially diminishing the Academy, as this seminary was soon filled by fresh scholars.

The College classes were placed under two professors, of whom Mr. Pryor was one, his place in the Academy being filled by Mr. Edward Blanchard, of Truro, educated at Pictou Academy. A third professor was soon added, in the person of Mr. Isaac Chipman, so deeply regretted, who was a pupil of Horton Academy, and afterwards graduated in Waterville College, now Colby

University in Maine, and who took the departments of mathematics and the natural sciences. Under this organization the first graduates of Acadia College were prepared for the degree of A. B. The duties of President were then performed in rotation by the two older professors. For the purpose of recitation rooms and students' dormitories and studies, apartments, in limited extent, were obtained by means of certain alterations made in the buildings previously appropriated to the Academy.

It may be noticed in passing that the name Queen's College, first assumed, was soon changed to Acadia, from the difficulty that seemed likely to arise in seeking the royal assent to the use of the first-mentioned name.

Finding this sketch liable to absorb too much space, the writer suppresses an account he intended to give of the *Baptist Magazine*, formerly published by the Rev. Dr. Tupper, with good success; also an account of the origin of the *Christian Messenger*, and its editorship by Messrs. Ferguson and Nutting, together with some mention of the unhappy difference with the printer, and its political bearings; also of the commencement of a foreign mission, and its strong and beneficial influence on education, and some other related topics, among which was the formation of a school at Fredericton, by the Baptists of New Brunswick, through the lamented Frederic Miles, a graduate of King's College in Windsor, and its excellent influence in the sister Province.

All lengthened statements on these topics being thus waived, there remains now but few facts of the past which properly belong to history, and the duty, therefore, imposed on the writer by the requisition of the Convention might perhaps be considered as having been performed, were it not that some account of the College building burned on the second day of December last may be needful for peculiar reasons. The fire has effectually made the old building to become a thing of the past; and there may be a lesson and encouragement in its origin which we cannot well afford to dispense with.

By the year 1843 buildings exclusively appropriated to college use, or nearly so, were thought to have become imperatively necessary to further progress; but that year, and several years before and after it, constituted a period of extreme commercial depression. To ask for money to this object was perfectly idle; there seemed to be little anywhere; in rural districts, with the rarest exceptions, absolutely none.

The village of Wolfville, too, at that time, comprised but three or four houses, so that, to accommodate the College there, was out of the question. The professors and other earnest friends asked often and mournfully, "What can possibly be done? Subsistence can barely be procured; whence can we hope to obtain funds to erect a building large enough for the wants of the College?" Just at the time when this pressure seemed hardest to bear, a happy thought arose in some mind,

possibly in that of Professor Chipman. "Why not," it was asked, "attempt to build the College *without money*. Ask, not for money, but for materials, and such other things as the people have, timber, boards, nails, work, &c."

On this new hint, after reasonable thought and consultation, Professor Chipman and another of the professors travelled together in the winter of 1842, and part of 1843 and 1844, over a large portion of Nova Scotia and part of New Brunswick.

This plan proved wonderfully successful. No proposition could be more favourably received than was this, of building a college without money. So willing were the people everywhere to contribute that the journey of the two professors became almost an ovation; as an instance in point it may be mentioned that the whole of the timber of the large frame of 160 feet or upwards long, and 30 and 40 wide, and of three and a half storeys high, was undertaken, in lots, by people living along the North Mountain, in Aylesford and Wilmot, in one or two meetings. They faithfully fulfilled their engagements; and the whole of this huge mass of material, chiefly made to float by the tides of the Bay of Fundy, was placed on the building site in Wolfville in the spring and early summer of 1843.

With like ready liberality, large gifts of seasoned and other lumber were obtained at Liverpool, Milton, Yarmouth, and numerous other places, besides nails, glass, putty, paints, and all sorts of materials, which

were contributed by merchants from their stores; while almost every Baptist, man, woman and child, vied with one another in having something to give which possessed value, and could be turned into money. Thus arose the college building now in ashes.

But the story is not quite told of the admirable vigour that produced that building. All this property so various, and coming from an infinite number of places, was to be received and turned to some account; and, had not Mr. Chipman been indefatigable beyond example, success must still have remained unattainable. But he, with unvarying patience, besides attending faithfully to his class duties, received every particle of property contributed from whatever quarter sent; and, when this did not consist of building materials, he sought unweariedly for a purchaser, and seemed never to fail in making each article, in some way, available to the progress of the work. The whole building was thus completed, except the interior of the west wing, afterwards finished in 1852 and 1853, and paid for by subscriptions subsequently given for that particular purpose.

The whole edifice thus completed comprised more than some public statements represent. There was a president's residence, a museum of considerable size, containing also the philosophical apparatus, a library of good dimensions, three recitation rooms, twenty-six or twenty-eight studies and dormitories and a large bell tower of fair appearance and good height, the whole

enclosing and covering the Academy building in form of an Ionic Temple before mentioned.

The late Mr. Theodore Harding in one of those moments peculiar to him of exalted enthusiasm, so like inspiration, many years since, noticing, we may suppose, some of the remarkable circumstances here detailed that issued in our Baptist scheme of education, gave to Acadia college the name of the Child of Providence, the expression was eagerly caught up and became a sort of watch-word. It is a noble name, there surely cannot be a nobler, may it still be our watchword; may that name attached to our College and its affiliated Academy, as marking their true character, descend with them to the latest posterity; and may our people ever acknowledge that it is theirs to preserve in all coming time this worthy reputation unchanged!

If God shall continue to guide them in their future educational efforts, as we believe He has guided their fathers, and if they shall always heartily desire and seek His direction, we believe we are entitled to say that they shall never greatly err or fail to be prospered in their work.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. M. CRAMP, D.D.

SKETCHES OF THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF ACADIA COLLEGE AND HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

SKETCHES OF THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF ACADIA COLLEGE AND HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

Towards the latter end of the last century two men of God entered the Gospel field of Nova Scotia, both of whom ultimately joined the Baptist denomination and became leaders in it. One was Edward Manning; the other was Theodore Seth Harding. Both were sublime men: Manning's was sublimity of thought; Harding's, sublimity of emotion. They went together on one occasion on a mission to Prince Edward Island. "They sent Manning and me, " said Mr. Harding, " to the Island, and we agreed very well together; he preached about God" (the sublimity of *thought*) "and I preached about Jesus Christ" (the sublimity of *emotion*). Manning probably thundered and lightened respecting God's law and His attributes, while Harding uttered soothing words, commending to the people the loving-kindness of Him who would not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax.

These men, as well as many who flourished in those days, were mighty in prayer, and therefore rich in blessings. They often travelled together to associations and general meetings. At one time they were going to Chester, where the Association met that year (1829), and re-

mained part of the day at Horton, to attend the anniversary of the Academy. In the evening E. Manning wrote in his journal: "Brother Harding opened with prayer, *most astoundingly grand.*" Now, it is certain that a prayer which Mr. Manning called "most astoundingly grand" was grand, and such were many prayers at that time in the churches. Men who could not preach, "had power with God and prevailed." They "took hold of His strength," and there was peace and abundance of blessing. Whatever undertaking they engaged in they took care to secure the favour of God by believing prayer, and then things went well. This was the secret of the stream of revivals which has refreshed this neighbourhood, beginning in the first year of the Academy's history, and flowing in almost continuously ever since.

The year which Mr. Chapin spent at Horton was an exciting and happy time. The Church was quickened into new life, many converts were added, and it was particularly remarked that ministering brethren who were studying at the Academy made a point of spending their time of recess in visiting from house to house, conversing and praying with the people, which led the Committee of the Education Society to indulge the ardent and growing hope that "Horton will become a favoured nursery of labourers for the Lord's vineyard, a school of the prophets, whence shall proceed not a few faithful heralds of salvation." This expectation continued to be cherished in succeeding years, and is now a denominational feature. When fully realized the

Baptists of Nova Scotia will see their most fervent desires accomplished.

Isaac Chipman comes upon the scene in 1832. That year was a bright time at Horton. It was one of the many lively periods in the Church's history. The members, especially the young ones, were exceedingly active in promoting Christian fellowship and labouring for the salvation of souls. Some extracts from Isaac Chipman's journal are inserted here as illustrations of his religious life, and showing the earnestness and depth of his piety :

" It was my delight to go to the house of God, to converse with the people of God about religious books, and to pour out my soul in prayer and sweet meditation on divine things. Often did I retire alone for these purposes, and hold sweet communion with my God. Often did I, accompanied by a dear friend, a fellow-student, who became impressed with religious truth about this time, go to the minister's house for his counsel and encouragement, and I need not say how advantageous these instructions were to our minds, then so susceptible of impression.

" On the 5th of August, 1832, when fifteen years old, he and I were baptized on profession of faith, and admitted to the privileges of the Church at Horton. The day was noted for little else than inexpressibly solemn feelings, mingled with little or no comfort. Oh, blessed change ! O happy avowal ! Taken from the degrading service of the wicked one to receive the easy

yoke of the Saviour! Oh, how blessed! when shall I ever be thankful enough? Eternity itself will but roll in its endless rounds to swell the deep-toned chorus of Heaven: 'Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and power, and might be unto our God, for ever and ever, Amen!'"

Four years after, he records his first sermon: "Nov. 13, 1836. This is a memorable day to me. For the first time I attempted formally to unfold the blood-stained banner of the Cross. My text was 2 Cor. v. 20. I occupied half an hour. Had but little difficulty in saying what I had to say, though once I wholly lost the train of my ideas; but I felt too little the awful weight and importance of the business upon which I was entering. An unbelieving heart was still my greatest burden. Perhaps, however, if I am designed for this department of labour in Christ's Kingdom it was only intended to show me my dependence on the arm of the Lord. May I be resigned to the will of God in every respect! Pride is probably my greatest snare." A few days after the above entry was made, Mr. Chipman wrote in his journal as follows: "Dec. 3. Attended conference meeting to-day, many of the church, especially sisters, much aroused. I was unavoidably impressed with the belief that we as a Church are not sufficiently cautious in receiving persons to our communion. What was said at the meeting seemed to imply that a *willingness to profess religion* was sufficient evidence of a change of heart. Day of calamity to the church of God,

when anything is substituted for real, vital godliness! May the members of this Church have the word of Christ dwell in them richly, in all wisdom, and may they never lose sight of the absolute necessity of the Spirit's influence!"

The year 1839 and the two following were prosperous years in the Church at Horton. The Lord blessed the preaching of the Gospel, and two hundred persons entered into covenant with His people in those years. A time of dearth followed, such a season as is very rarely experienced in Baptist communities. The seed continued to be sown, but there was no visible growth. No "blade," no "ear," no "full corn in the ear." It was the time of the Irish famine; but it was a worse famine than that, it was a famine of the word of the Lord. When it came to an end, it was suddenly, almost like a surprise, as the spirit descended in the day of Pentecost. And yet it was not a surprise; for some Christian women who mourned the four years of declension, and saw with grief vice stalking unblushingly among the people, established a prayer-meeting among themselves, and especially singled out desperate cases, which were prayed for *by name*. They expected to be heard, and they *were* heard. A strange seriousness began to prevail. "God's people were roused up, brother talked with brother, and together they bowed before the Throne in confession and supplication. Emphatic entries were made in the 'book of remembrance.' The unconverted were sought out, reasoned with, exhorted

and entreated to repent and believe. The preachers preached with new power and unction. Crowds gathered night after night in the places of meeting, none caring to hide their feelings, or ashamed of manifesting them. God was present in His might and in His mercy. Strong rebels were subdued. Flinty hearts were softened. Those who attempted to mock were compelled to mourn. The laugh of the careless was exchanged for the tear of penitence. The proud and stubborn 'became poor in spirit.' One after another yielded, till at length, when the Church reported to the Association an accession of one hundred and forty-four members, it was found that every student in the College was ranked among the followers of Christ, not one was left."

This was a grand defeat of Satan. Had he not gloated over the Church's failure? Had he not predicted to his fellow-demons the total downfall of Evangelicalism in Nova Scotia? Were not groggeries to supersede meeting houses? Such were doubtless the wishes and plans of the disobedient. But "He that sitteth in the Heavens did laugh, the Lord did have them in derision;" a stronger than Satan took the field, and "the prey was taken from the mighty."

Another dearth came, shorter and less severe, and then the Lord again visited His people. The revival in the spring of 1855 "came not of observation." It was like the harvest in the Lord's parable, when the man who has planted his field goes about his other

affairs, and sleeps and rises night and day, and the seed springs up, he knows not how. We could not trace this revival, we could not track it to its source, nor say how it came, save that it was of the Lord of Hosts. It was not *got up, it grew.* I shall never forget my walk through the College building one Lord's day afternoon. As I went from room to room it seemed as if some common calamity had overwhelmed the inmates. A pall of melancholy rested on all faces. A bystander would have said that each one had endured a terrible affliction. Gloom soon gave place to gladness, when the joyful sound of the Gospel reached their hearts, and it was my privilege to baptize fifty of the enquirers and admit them to the membership of this Church, the aged pastor being then disabled for the discharge of his pastoral duties. He died on the 8th of June in that year, having held the pastorate and faithfully discharged its duties for more than half a century.

In further reference to the revival at Horton, I may add that it was very delightful on subsequent conference occasions to hear these young converts express their firm resolve in the strength of divine grace to press on in the good ways of God. "Pressing on" was the burden of their testimony. Some of them have already finished their course and joined the victors on the heavenly plains. Others may be required to hold on for years, "faint yet pursuing," and "looking for the blessed hope." Passing over some instances of quickened efforts and extensive usefulness which may

be adduced, I deem it my duty to place on record the conclusions on this subject to which I have been led by the observations of the last thirty years. Educated and trained in England, and in a Church which was not remarkable for liveliness, I was a stranger to the scenes which have fallen under my notice in this land, and in some degree prejudiced against them. Scenes of excitement which are often witnessed in our Churches are chiefly owing to the disorderliness which has sometimes prevailed, and which might and ought to have been checked. But now, having watched the progress and marked the effects of many events of this character, and believing that the treatment of religious phenomena is still susceptible of improvement, suggested by the teachings of Scripture, I am free to declare that, as a genuine revival of religion is an undoubted blessing, Christians should regard it as a standing obligation to seek renewed bestowments by earnest prayer and individual efforts for the conversion of souls. Revivals would be more frequent and more powerful if the members of our Churches were truer to their responsibility as witnesses for Christ.

Our esteemed brother, the present pastor of this church, has been favoured with numerous opportunities of witnessing the display of divine grace and power in this truly hallowed spot. Without referring to other years, in which blessings on a smaller scale were received, it may be mentioned that eighty-three were added in 1857, sixty in 1865, forty-five in 1871, and

one hundred and three in 1874. A letter from one of the students in the last-mentioned year contains the following particulars: "The present senior class had considerable apprehension lest they should leave the College without seeing the work of God revive. They, with the other students of both departments, prayed and wrestled, and worked, and the Lord has at last made bare His arm to save." "During the space of twenty-four hours, on Saturday evening and Lord's day, the 7th and 8th inst. (Feb. 7), no fewer than fifteen persons here found peace in Jesus. Nearly all in connection with both institutions are rejoicing in the consciousness of sins forgiven. Of thirty-five received into the Church on the first Lord's day in March, seven were College students; ten, students in Horton Collegiate Academy; ten, members of the Ladies' Seminary; and seven, residents in Wolfville."

The whole number of additions to this church since the formation of the N. S. B. E. S. is eleven hundred and forty. Of these it may be fairly estimated that five hundred were members of the Academy or the College. Five hundred conversions! five hundred souls turned from "darkness to light," and from the power of Satan unto God! What is included in that statement? What conviction of sin! What bitterness of heart before God! What submission to the law of the Lord, and acknowledgment of the justice of its sentence! What joy in the Lord Jesus! What hatred of evil! What fellowship of the spirit! What zeal for

Zion! What consecration of life to holiest ends!

Other churches, too, have partaken of the blessing. The tidings have been conveyed from place to place, and revivals have sprung up, whereby great numbers have been turned to the Lord, and many messengers of mercy have been sent into the heavenly service.

From this central spot there has been a radiation of light and life, with "joy unspeakable and full of glory:" "The wilderness and the solitary place have been glad."

And now, reviewing the past with thankfulness, contemplating present prospects with confidence, and looking forward to the future with the joy of hope, let us unite in ascribing glory to the God of all grace, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; let us exclaim with the royal Psalmist: "Blessed be the Lord God, who only doeth wondrous things, and blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and Amen."

HISTORY OF ACADIA COLLEGE: THE VAUGHAN PRIZE ESSAY.

BY ALBERT COLDWELL, A.M.

HISTORY OF ACADIA COLLEGE: THE VAUGHAN PRIZE ESSAY.

In 1876 *Simon Vaughan, Esq., of Liverpool, England, in order to promote the interests of his Alma Mater, offered a prize of* $100 *for the best essay on the History of the College and its work for the future. This prize was awarded to the following essay.*

To the town of Windsor, belongs the honor of having the oldest college in the Maritime Provinces. As early as 1787, the sum of £400 was voted by the House of Assembly to found there a classical school for the especial benefit of the English Church, and in the following year an academy was opened, with seventeen pupils, under the management of the Rev. W., afterwards Dr., Cochran, of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1789, a special grant of £500 and an annual grant of £400 were voted to found a college in connection with the school; and in 1790 the Imperial Parliament granted £4000 to further this object. In 1802, a royal charter, with an annual grant of £1000 stg., was obtained for King's College. By this charter, University privileges were given, but the advantages of the college were limited to the Episcopal Church by the provision that candidates for matriculation should subscribe to the *Thirty-nine Articles*. The Rev. Dr. Cox was the first President;

Early History of higher education in Nova Scotia.

he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Porter, both of Oxford. They were excellent linguists, and imparted a character to the College for thorough classical instruction. Its exclusive character, however, was a serious barrier to its general usefulness, and indignant protests were heard in different quarters against the monopoly of the public funds and of higher education by one denomination.

In 1816, an attempt was made at Pictou by the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, a Presbyterian divine, to found a school which should offer to all, the advantages of a liberal education. An act of incorporation and a grant from the public funds were obtained for this purpose. The aim of Dr. McCulloch was to build up an institution of a collegiate rank, and in imitation of the Scotch colleges the students wore red gowns; but the school was for a long time only moderately successful, and never advanced beyond an academy.

In 1817, the first steps were taken towards the establishment of Dalhousie College. Lord Dalhousie, then Governor of the Province, appropriated, with the sanction of the Home Government, £9750 out of the Castine fund, (a fund composed of duties levied in the port of Castine, while it was temporarily in British possession) to founding a seminary of learning at Halifax. The present college building was erected in 1820, but no professors were appointed till 1838. During these years of inaction, the college had received about £10,000 from the Provincial chest. Efforts were made to render this fund available by uniting King's and Dalhousie; and,

in 1823, articles of union between these colleges were actually accepted by committees from the two Boards of Governors. The consummation of this union was prevented by the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Charles Manners Sutton) who, as patron of King's, refused his assent to the scheme. In 1829 the union of King's and Dalhousie was again attempted, and an unsuccessful demand was made upon the Governors of the latter college for the return of £5,000, loaned them in 1823. The promoters of a Provincial University now appealed to the Home Government and in 1835 a dispatch was sent from the Colonial Office, calling upon the Governors of King's to surrender their charter, and assist in establishing one college for the Province. This they declined to do, and the grant of £1,000 which they had been receiving from the Imperial Parliament was withheld.

King's had by this time outgrown its restrictive tests, but it has never become a thoroughly comfortable place for the youth of other denominations.

These various movements and counter-movements kept the subject of higher education before the people of Nova Scotia, and produced in the Baptist population that abiding conviction of its value of which Acadia College is the visible exponent. Movements that have their origin in strong prejudices may work out beneficial results; and, without doubt, the early restrictions of the Windsor tests, and the indignant recoil of differing communions against this exclusiveness, did much to foster

that zeal for liberal culture which afterwards arose in the land.

The Baptists were as yet but feebly sensible of the loss they had long suffered, in common with all who differed from the Episcopal church, from the want of places of education. Their earlier preachers were men of superior intelligence and zeal, but, like the bulk of their people, they were possessed of little learning beyond what the primary schools and their own private efforts gave them. They were, however, most successful preachers; and to uneducated hearers, it seemed not an illogical conclusion that if, without a course of special training, there could be such men as Edward Manning, Harris Harding, Theodore Seth Harding, Joseph Dimock, Joseph Crandall, Thomas Ansley, James Munroe and Thomas Handly Chipman, time and money expended on education would be value thrown away. These men knew their deficiencies, however, better than their hearers, and were more than willing to co-operate with the educational movement which gave birth to the Horton institutions.

Previous to 1827 the Baptist denomination in Nova Scotia was a somewhat unimportant factor in the social and educational life of the Province. Their churches numbered but twenty-five, with a membership of about 1600. They had no prominent public men, and therefore exercised very little influence in the general direction of affairs. Causes were at work, however, which were destined to place

Accession to the Baptists in Halifax.

this hitherto obscure body of Christians in the very front of religious and intellectual effort, and give them a social status that would everywhere compel recognition. A religious awakening having occurred in Halifax among the adherents of the English Church, several educated men, who had found spiritual life, embraced Baptist principles, and in 1827 (Sep. 30) were organized into a church called the Granville St. Church. Important additions were afterwards made to their number, including some who were instrumental in founding the educational institutions at Wolfville. Such men as the Rev. Dr. Crawley, Dr. Pryor, Hon. Judge Johnston, J. W. Nutting, J. Ferguson and others were thus added to the Baptist communion, introducing a much-needed element into that body. These men became much attached to the early ministers previously mentioned, whom they learned to prize for their strong sense, their piety, and their zeal; and a mutual confidence grew up, which proved to be of great value to both. They frequently conversed together upon the condition and wants of their denomination, and eventually entertained the project of establishing a seminary of learning for the higher education of Baptist youth.

Origin of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, and founding of Horton Academy.

This was first publicly proposed to the people at the Association of Baptist Churches, held at Wolfville, June 23, 1828. On this occasion, after earnest addresses had been made by the promoters of the scheme, Messrs. Nutting and Crawley, many of the older ministers lamented with

tears, in the presence of their own people, the great difficulties under which they had always labored from the want of a more perfect education.

The effect was electric. Old and young vied with each other in the support of the new measure, and the proposed plan was not only unanimously, but even rapturously, adopted.

This scheme comprised the commencement of an academy of the highest order, and the formation of a society of subscribers for its support. The organization of the society was effected by adopting, as the basis of a constitution, a prospectus of sixteen articles, the main features of which were that members should pay an annual fee of twenty shillings or make a donation of £10, and that the funds should be devoted to two main objects, "the establishment of a suitable seminary of learning" and "assisting indigent young men, called to preach the gospel," the seminary to have no restrictive religious tests whatever. This society, afterwards incorporated under the name of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, played a very important part in the early history of the Horton Institutions.

Its officers, chosen at this time, remained unchanged for a number of years. They were Rev. E. Manning, President; Rev. Charles Tupper and J. W. Nutting, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Simon Fitch, Esq., Treasurer; E. A. Crawley and Wm. Chipman, Esqs., Secretaries. There was a large Board of Directors, and a Managing Committee, consisting of Dr. Lewis John-

Chief Promoters.

ston, J. W. Nutting, J. W. Johnston, William Johnson, E. A. Crawley and Simon Fitch, Esqs. These were the men upon whom devolved the responsibility of carrying to a successful issue the important undertaking upon which the Baptist denomination had entered.

That part of Horton now called Wolfville was selected by the Committee as the site of the proposed academy, both on account of the natural beauty of the situation and its central position. Sixty-five acres of land were purchased for £550; and, in March, 1829, the school was opened with Mr. Asahel Chapin, of Amherst College, Mass., principal. The building first used was an old, low, one-story dwelling-house, situated exactly where the main street now runs, and nearly in front of the late college-building. In June, 1830, Mr. Chapin returned to the United States, and the Rev. John Pryor, A.M., a graduate of King's, but then studying at the Newton Theological Institute, Mass., was appointed in his place. This position, Mr. Pryor filled very satisfactorily till the opening of the college in 1839. During this period, Horton Academy educated a large number of young men of all creeds, and representing all parts of the province, and grew to be recognized as a classical school of a high grade.

Early History of Horton Academy.

The Academy Hall, the first building erected by the Managing Committee, was finished in the autumn of 1831, at a cost of about £1,000. A boarding house was the next requisite; but, as the Committee were not then prepared to erect one, they

First Buildings erected.

engaged, at a rental of £40 per year, the dwelling-house of William Johnson, Esq. Board and washing were fixed at 7s. 6d. per week, so that an education was obtainable at this new institution at the very moderate cost of £20 a year. In 1835 the Committee completed the erection of a boarding house, at an expense of £1200, which, according to their report, "was sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, the assistant teacher, steward, and fifty boarders."

The Institution was now fairly launched. The buildings required for a school of an academic grade had been erected; a very competent principal and assistant were in charge; and the attendance of diligent, studious young men was increasingly encouraging. In 1831, after much solicitation, a grant of £500 was received from the Province. This was followed by an annual grant of £300. The additional funds required for carrying on the school, besides fees from pupils, were contributed by the Education Society.

A Collegiate course desired.

While the academy was thus successfully accomplishing the work for which it had been called into existence, the subject of collegiate education was receiving much attention. A high school, however well equipped, could not meet the wants of the Baptist community, as the young men studying at Horton were eagerly asking for a more extended course of instruction. When the educational work began at Horton, it was expected that the institution would ultimately develop into a college; and this part of the plan had been

repeatedly brought before the denomination in the reports of the Managing Committee. In 1836, they urged the establishment of a seminary "which shall become so fully possessed of the highest literary merit as to deserve every immunity that the law can grant to chartered institutions," and advised the appointment of "two efficient teachers in the more advanced classes." In 1837, they say—"The education of the country is at this moment in a singular condition. Windsor Academy is only beginning to revive from a long period of depression; Pictou Academy, by the unfortunate dissensions which have long agitated it, is said, even by its friends, to be hastening to decay; the college at Windsor is acknowledged to be too sectarian to allow Dissenters, with any confidence, to seek its advantages for their sons, and still suffers that depression which its contracted system inevitably involved; all efforts to open Dalhousie have hitherto failed; there is, therefore, at once a loud call and an open field for all who feel the importance of a liberal education to engage in the important work of forming and animating an enlarged system of instruction such as the country urgently needs and is sought in vain within its borders."

Condition of higher education in the Province.

Notwithstanding these urgent appeals of the committee, there seemed but little prospect at that time of materially enlarging the course of instruction at Wolfville. To many, the only feasible solution of the college question appeared to be in making Dalhousie, a provincial college. A building,

The Dalhousie College question.

costing nearly £15,000, had been erected with public funds, and, since 1820, there had been an annual income of £310 from investments. It was thought that this property ought to be used in some way for the benefit of the public to whom it belonged.

The strong feeling on this subject forced the Government, in 1838, to open Dalhousie. The choice of a faculty was vested in three trustees, who were, at that time, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House, and a Mr. Wallace, the treasurer of the institution. The Rev. Dr. McCulloch was made president, and the Rev. E. A. Crawley, then pastor of the Granville St. church, was encouraged by one of the trustees to make application for the chair of Classics. There was at that time no avowed intention of making the college subserve the interest of one denomination exclusively; but when the trustees met to select professors, they decided that the intentions of the founder could be carried out only by selecting the teaching staff from members of the Church of Scotland. No one questioned Mr. Crawley's fitness for the post: his application was passed over on the ground of *creed* alone, and the vacant professorships filled by the following vote, "Sept. 15th 1838. Resolved, that, for the present, the Rev. Alexander Romans be appointed professor of the classical languages and the Rev. James McIntosh, professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy."

The spirit of exclusiveness complained of at Windsor exhibited itself thus in another form, but no less

strong, at Halifax. Immediately after these appointments, Mr. Crawley published a series of vigorous letters on the college question in the "Nova Scotian." After showing what the people of Nova Scotia had been led to expect from Dalhousie, and exposing the sectarian spirit exhibited in the recent appointments, he outlines his own policy in the following language: "Rejected from Dalhousie college, other denominations will, of course, adopt such means as to them seem wisest; it is to Horton Academy that I naturally turn with the hope of training there, under the influence of the union and the liberality which have hitherto sustained it, a seminary which may, by diligent exertion, become efficient to most purposes of education. Our young men are leaving us to seek in other countries a more advanced education.....Our people might, without much effort, sustain at least two professors, distinct from the academy as it now is; and such men, if diligent, might surely give as good an education as any other seminary in this country promises. Thus sustained, I see not why such an institution would not be entitled to a collegiate charter. It is to this attempt I now invite the Baptists of Nova Scotia."

The Rev. E. A. Crawley's views on "The College Question."

Shortly after this, the Managing Committee called a special meeting of the Education Society. They met at Wolfville, Nov. 15th, 1838, and after careful and prayerful deliberation, resolved to commence a collegiate institution at that place, in

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accordance with their original design. The institution was to be named Queen's College, two professors were to be appointed, and the then existing buildings utilized until others could be erected. A formal appeal for support was made to "the Baptists and others friendly to education in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island." This appeal was published, Nov. 30, over the following names: I. E. Bill, Lewis Johnston, W. Chipman, Simon Fitch, John Pryor, Richard McLearn, E. A. Crawley, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnston and J. W. Nutting, who were at that time the Managing Committee of the Education Society. The support of a collegiate institution, in addition to the academy, was an onerous undertaking for the Baptist denomination of that day, but they unhesitatingly resolved to make the proposed measure a success.

The committee carried out the instructions of the Society with commendable despatch. On Dec. 7th, about three weeks after the meeting of the Education Society, all the preliminary arrangements had been made, and public notice was given that classes in Queen's College, Horton, would begin work on the 20th of January next.

First staff of Instructors.

The Rev. J. Pryor, A.M., was appointed to teach Classics and Natural Philosophy, and the Rev. E. A. Crawley, A.M., Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and Mathematics. Mr. Edward Blanchard of Truro succeeded to the principalship of the academy. On the 21st of January, 1839, the college was formally opened by

public lectures from each of the professors. Twenty matriculated students were in attendance, a number larger than any other college in Nova Scotia could then boast of. On Oct. 2d, an important addition was made to the teaching staff by the appointment of Isaac Chipman, A.B., of Waterville College, Me., as associate professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

Thus was Queen's College started upon its honorable and useful career. The best men obtainable were upon its teaching staff; in attendance it already ranked first in the Province; but its resources were of a very uncertain nature, compared with the generous donation of £1,000 stg., which Kings College had received annually from the Home Government for thirty-three years. To secure for the new college a respectable and permanent income became immediately, and has ever since remained, a difficult and perplexing problem. The year 1839 was entered upon with a deficit of £800. During the year, £750 was paid for salaries in both institutions; and the eastern half of the boarding house was erected at an expense of £375; at the end of this year the deficit was nearly £1400. To liquidate this large debt and meet the annual outgo, there was an income from the Province of £300, from tuition of £260, and rents £30. The large balance thus left must be met by the contributions of the Education Society. These yielded during the year £466. For the second year, the following salaries were paid: Rev. J. Pryor, £250; Rev. E. A. Crawley, £250: Prof. Chipman, £100; Mr. Blanchard, £150;

Financial matters.

Mr. Soley, £100, in all £850. At the end of this year, the arrearage was £1,565, ($6,260). For the next few years, the income rather exceeded the expenditure, so that, at the end of 1844, the amount due by the Managing Committee was about £1,300. This debt, with the duty of meeting the annual outlay, must have been a heavy burden to the few who bore it in those days, and we can not too much admire the faith, self-denial, and perseverance of those who nurtured the college during its infancy, keeping alive the sacred fire through discouragements and difficulties that would have disheartened less enthusiastic souls.

At the inception of the college, it was distinctly announced that no religious tests would be required of teachers or students, but that the institution should be on the most liberal basis possible, consistent with denominational control. A possible objection to the denominational complexion of the first Faculty is thus met by a writer of that period. He says : "That the professors at the commencement belong solely to the Baptist denomination arises, from the necessity of the case, from the prominent part both of those gentlemen have had in the establishment of the institution from its earliest existence; and from the entire certainty that there were no persons of superior attainments on this side the Atlantic to supply their places."

It was regarded as essential to the dignity and success of the new College at Wolfville that it should possess certain privileges and immunities that could

be secured only by charter. The necessary steps were accordingly taken by the Managing Committee to obtain this parliamentary recognition. A *Bill* to incorporate Queen's College, at Horton, with University privileges was brought into the House of Assembly, February, 1839, by Mr. Chipman, representative of Kings County. It developed an unexpected amount of opposition in various quarters; and the friends of the College found that their utmost exertions would be required to secure the passage of the Bill. Mr. Dewolf, from Kings, supported it warmly; and Professor Crawley spoke at the Bar of the House, with his usual ability, in its favor. Notwithstanding these efforts, the Bill was lost, on its second reading, by 23 to 22. This was a bitter disappointment. Without the privilege of granting degrees, the managers of the Institution could scarcely expect young men to take a four years' course of study; they could not expect any additional grant from the Government, nor could they, with much hope of success, ask contributions from the people.

Efforts to obtain a charter.

In nowise discouraged, however, the Education Society prepared for a vigorous presentation of their claims at the session of 1840. It was felt that a college, possessing a greater number of students than any other in the Province, with equal facilities for instruction, had an equal claim to chartered rights, and that "two professors (there were *three* before the second application was made), alumni of Kings College, conferring degrees at

Horton, could perform this mystical act with all the effect that is produced by two professors, alumni of the same college, performing the same act at Windsor." At the meeting of the Education Society, in June, at Wilmot, it was resolved to employ all available means to secure the passing of the measure, and all the Churches were requested to petition the Legislature at its approaching session.

On February 14th, 1840, the Bill, modified so as not to include a public grant, was again introduced into the Assembly. A very animated debate extending over two days followed, in which the whole subject of higher education was discussed. Many desired a Provincial College, and were therefore unwilling to assist an enterprise whose success would oppose an effectual barrier to their securing such a measure. Mr. Young, Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Doyle and other leaders of the House opposed the Bill with much vigor; but few speeches were made in its favor; yet so greatly had the sentiment of the House changed since the previous session that it passed on division by 27 to 15. Mr. Howe, who supported the measure feebly during the debate, voted with the majority. In the Council, the Bill gave rise to two very powerful and exhaustive speeches, that of the Hon. Mr. Wilkins against it, and that of the Hon. J. W. Johnston in its favor. In this debate the battle between State and Denominational Colleges was thoroughly fought out, the ground being contested inch by inch, and the opponents of the Bill yielding only be-

Passage of the Act of Incorporation.

fore an array of facts and arguments that was well-nigh irresistible. The eloquent and convincing address of Mr. Johnston remains an unanswerable argument against a Provincial University. A suspending clause was added to the Act, making its final passing dependent upon Her Majesty's assent. This was found to be necessary when the Sovereign's title is given to an Institution.

The struggle for legislative recognition was an arduous one, but it was far from being an unmixed evil. The length of time the measure was before the country, and the thoroughness of the discussion in both Houses of Parliament, enlightened the whole country on the principles at issue, and gave ample opportunity for its opponents to use all their available arguments against it. That the Bill ultimately passed by such a large majority shows decisively that, when the merits of the controversy are intelligently apprehended, the enlightened sentiment of the Province will be opposed to a State Teaching University.

The Act of Incorporation having been transmitted to England for approval, Lord John Russell replied, in June, that it would obtain the Queen's sanction if another name were adopted for the college. **The name changed.** In 1841, the Act was accordingly amended in this particular, "Acadia" being substituted for "Queen's." It then received the Royal assent and went into operation.

The victory thus obtained by the Baptists of Nova Scotia was not for themselves alone. Others sympa-

thised with them in the struggle, and rejoiced in their success. The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Spratt, a Presbyterian minister, accompanying a gift of three volumes to the Library, is an expression of this feeling. He writes, "I think it fortunate for Dissenters that Queen's College has obtained a charter. I trust it will largely contribute to correct and refine the religious, moral and literary taste of Nova Scotia; and under the fostering care of Heaven be a blessing to the Church of Christ." This charitable desire has had a large fulfilment.

Another Contest with the Legislature.

The contest with the Legislature was not yet ended. In 1843, a most determined effort was made to cancel existing charters. The Hon. Joseph Howe called, in Halifax, a public meeting of those opposed to the rural colleges. This was followed by another in Onslow. At the latter place, Mr. Howe was opposed by Prof. Crawley, with such decided success that a meeting, called in the interests of a Provincial University, gave a majority against it. The determined front shown by the friends of the denominational Colleges at this time rendered these efforts of Mr. Howe, both in and out of the Legislature, futile. The contest was renewed in 1844 and again in 1849, with the same results. In 1851, an amendment to the College Charter transferred the control of the Institution from the Education Society to the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces. The clause limiting the Charter to twelve years was rescinded, 29 to 15, thus re-affirming with still greater

emphasis the principle of Independent Colleges. This vote practically ended the long contest with the Legislature. It had been an arduous and protracted one, extending over twelve years; and these repeated defeats of the promoters of a State University should teach the utter hopelessness of any future attempt to establish in this Province one College upon the ruins of those now existing.

When it was decided to raise the grade of the school at Wolfville to that of a collegiate rank, the only buildings available were the Academy Hall and the boarding house. These soon became insufficient. In August, 1839, the latter building was enlarged to nearly double its former capacity, thus giving the boarding department relief; but the want of class-rooms was thereby made only the more urgent. In June, 1841, the Managing Committee, in their annual report, dwelt in the strongest terms upon the necessity for more buildings. It was thereupon resolved that an effort be made to raise £1,500 for that purpose. Of this amount £300 were subscribed at once, and agents were appointed to collect the balance. The money, however, came in very slowly, and as the building committee were not allowed to incur debt, the completion of the proposed building seemed a very remote possibility.

Building a College without money.

From this calamity the school was saved by a happy inspiration of Prof. Chipman's. He conceived the idea of "building a College without money," and to his untiring labors and those of Prof. Crawley we owed the

stately structure that lately crowned College Hill. That year was one of extreme financial depression. To ask the people for money seemed almost a mockery; but it was thought that labor and building materials might be got from many who could not give pecuniary aid. This scheme proved eventually a great success. The Academy Hall, the only building then used for class-rooms, was sixty by forty feet; in form a Grecian temple with six pillars in front. The new building was to be 150 by 35, three storeys high in front and four in the rear, incorporating in it the old hall, running through it transversely. The six pillars of the original building were to be replaced by a new façade consisting of four large Ionic columns and their entablature, which the greater magnitude and elevation of the new front made necessary. A draft and elevation of the proposed building having been made by Prof. Crawley, a working plan in agreement therewith was prepared by Deacon Samuel Kinsman to serve as a guide in asking for contributions of material. Professors Crawley and Chipman then arranged to travel through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to test the feasibility of their scheme. Prof. Chipman, being extensively acquainted with the places to be visited, planned the journeys and kept an account of the donations. Prof. Crawley furnished means of conveyance, and gave public addresses in promotion of the object.

Description of the College.

Near the end of 1842, this agency began. Public meetings were held in many localities, and effective ad-

dresses delivered by the courageous and enthusiastic professors. A large part of Nova Scotia and some portions of New Brunswick were thus visited with very gratifying success. The whole of the large frame was taken up in allotments, on the Cornwallis and Wilmot Mountains; other material was secured in the different places visited; and in the vicinity labor was freely offered.

Agency of Professors Crawley and Chipman.

In the spring of 1843, the contributions began to arrive. The first load of timber was landed at Wolfville by the late Mahew Beckwith, Esq., from his own vessel, and two other loads soon followed. From Liverpool, came a cargo of valuable pine lumber, shingles, laths, sashes, and doors. From the Annapolis Valley, a vessel loaded with shingles, hemlock, spruce and pine boards. St. John sent lime; while from Halifax there came an important contribution of oil, putty, sheet-lead, nails, paint and glass. The inhabitants of Horton rendered valuable aid in preparing the foundation of the building, removing the materials from the wharf to College Hill, and erecting the large frame. That the vast quantity of timber in this complex structure came together with such precision, was due to the careful supervision of Mr. Kinsman; but the animating spirit of the whole enterprise was the indefatigable Isaac Chipman. Upon him fell the heavy burden of receiving and keeping an account of all the various contributions down to the gifts of women and children, in the form of gloves, socks and other wool-

Professor Chipman.

work. There were even donations of eggs and apple-pies; for every sort of gift was welcomed, and was turned to good account.

Thus arose the late comely college building, with its imposing front and handsome cupola. It was covered in, and its entire east wing and centre, with small exceptions, finished by the contributions obtained by this agency. The interior of the west wing, containing the library and museum, was not wholly completed till the summer of 1854.

While the friends of education had been expending their resources on the college-building, the current expenses had not been met; and in 1844 the Education Society was confronted by a debt of £2300. Internally the school was prosperous. Thirty-three students were in attendance, and, on June 16th, 1843, the college had conferred its first degrees, four students who had completed the four years' course, having been admitted to the grade of *Artium Baccalaureus*. Their names were: John Leander Bishop, James William Johnston, Lewis Johnston, and Amos Sharp. In this year, also, a legacy of £1000 had been left to the institution by W. S. Dewolf, Esq., of Liverpool, N.S., to be a perpetual investment, one-half of its interest to be expended for the library, the other half to go to the Ministerial Education Fund. These facts were encouraging, but they did not make the debt any the less real; and to meet their liabilities the Society resolved to send out three agents, the Rev.

First degrees.

Financial Agents.

I. E. Bill to the United States, the Rev. J. Pryor to Great Britain, and the Rev. A. Dimock in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These agents, though they did not secure enough to free the Society from debt, met with very encouraging success. Mr. Bill obtained about £850 currency, and some twenty dollars' worth of books, and Mr. Pryor collected about £800 currency and two hundred pounds worth of books. Several distinguished authors in Great Britain presented their own works, among them Archbishop Whately, Dr. Harris, Dr. Keith, and Dr. Chalmers. The latter gave twenty-four volumes. The celebrated essayist Jeffrey, gave five pounds and S. Peto, Esq., £100. This gentleman afterwards, in 1853, sent Dr. Cramp £50 sterling for the library. Mr. Pryor also obtained a bell for the college, the gift of Mrs. J. S. Dewolf of Liverpool, England, and secured from the English Baptist Foreign Missionary Society a grant of £100 sterling, for a limited number of years, to found a Theological Professorship at Wolfville, on condition that an equal sum be raised in Nova Scotia. This amount was pledged at the Association of 1845, and in 1846, the Rev. Dr. Crawley (he had received the degree of D.D. in 1844 from Brown University) was appointed Professor of Theology. He continued, however, to give instruction in the College proper, but his labors were brought to a close, at that time, by his acceptance of the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Granville St., Halifax. He resigned his po-

Founding of a chair of Theology.

sition in October, 1846, and left Wolfville in June, 1847. Upon his withdrawal, the Rev. J. Pryor was constituted President of the College and Supervisor of the Academy.

The income was still far from satisfactory. The previous agents had done much, but it was felt that "the financial affairs of the Institution should, if possible, be put into a state of healthy and effective organization." None seemed so well qualified to do this as Prof. Chipman, and he was chosen for this work; for though his duties at Wolfville were very pressing, a reliable income for the College was felt to be of paramount importance. In January, 1847, assisted by the Revs. R. B. Dickie, N. Vidito and others, he commenced a tour of the Province, holding meetings and receiving pledges. Contributions were solicited for Home and Foreign Missions as well as Education, and the whole amount of annual pledges secured during the year was £782.

Professor Chipman sent out for money.

In September of this year, the vacant Theological Professorship was given to President Pryor, and Mr. A. P. S. Stuart, of Brown University, was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, etc. The Institution had now a very efficient corps of instructors. In the College were Professors Pryor, Chipman and Stuart, and in the Academy, Messrs. C. D. Randall, A.M., S. W. de Blois, A.B., and Mark Bailey, A.B. The attendance was encouraging, but the insufficient revenue was a constant hindrance to permanent progress.

In June, 1848, the College Corporation conferred the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. John Pryor, M.A., and the Rev. J. M. Cramp, M.A., President of the Baptist College, Montreal. Honorary Degrees.

In the summer of 1849, the arrears of the Institution amounted to £3,700, and the prospect of attaining to a healthy financial condition seemed as far removed as ever. The Managing Committee, however did not despair. A Convention of the Baptist Associations in the Maritime Provinces had been organized in 1846, and at its annual meeting this year, at Bridgetown, the New Brunswick members offered to assist in paying off the debt, on condition that the government of the College be vested in the Convention, and a joint Board of Governors be appointed from the two Provinces. This was agreed to, and after the change had been legalized by the Legislature, in 1851, all the property at Wolfville, held by the N. S. B. E. Society, with certain reservations in favor of the Academy, was transferred to the Governors of Acadia College. The Education Society continued its control of Horton Academy till 1865, when it dissolved, handing over its trust to the N. S. members of the Board of Governors. In 1877, the control of the Academy was vested in the whole Board, so that both Institutions are now under one management. The College transferred to the Convention.

When the Convention took charge of the College in 1849, vigorous measures of relief were resolved upon, the Rev. Messrs. Francis and Bill being appointed

agents to solicit subscriptions in the United States and in England. They went to England first, and had already sent home $500 from that country, when a controversy arose in the public prints, and the efforts of the agents were resisted on the plea that acceptance of Government aid was inconsistent with Baptist principles. The opposition was so powerful that Messrs. Francis and Bill judged it advisable to suspend proceedings and return home. The opposition was both unreasonable and unkind, and sprang rather from personal spite than from any righteous source. The agents brought with them about £270.

Agency to England.

In the summer of 1850, the outlook was very gloomy. Prof. Stuart had left at the end of the previous year, Dr. Pryor was to leave in June, Prof. Chipman had also tendered his resignation, the denomination was divided upon the question of Government aid, and a debt of £3,000 rested upon the Governors. Without professors and without resources, it seemed as though the end must soon come. It is saying much for the intelligence, piety, and zealous courage of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces that in the face of such apparently insurmountable obstacles they did not flinch, but unhesitatingly decreed that Acadia College should live.

Gloomy outlook of 1850.

The Educational Society met in July. The gravity of the situation was felt by all, and all were willing to sacrifice their individual feelings to the general good. An understanding was soon arrived at about the dis-

posal of the Government grant. While many contended that there was no sacrifice of principle in using provincial money for a purely secular education, it was agreed, for the sake of harmony, that in future the Government allowance should go to the Academy, and that the College should be entirely dependent for support upon the free-will offerings of its friends.

To meet the present deficit, £1,000 were borrowed on mortgage; and the Rev. John Chase was appointed an agent to raise the other £2,000 within three months, none of the subscriptions to be valid unless the whole amount should be subscribed. Through Mr. Chase's energy, seconded by that of the Rev. I. E. Bill in New Brunswick, the entire sum was secured. Professor Chipman, however, forgave £400 due him, in addition to having contributed annually £25 for some years.

Rev. J. Chase's successful Agency.

J. W. Barss, Esq., the unswerving friend of Acadia, gave at this time £366. A few years later, in 1852, he gave £500. Since that time, his contributions have been continuous, every fresh crisis only giving renewed evidence of his liberality. Besides this pecuniary aid, he has also given invaluable assistance in his capacity of Chairman of the Finance Committee, and subsequently as Treasurer of the College. It is not too much to say that the usefulness of Acadia College would have been seriously impaired, if not altogether destroyed, but for the timely, generous and long-continued aid of this benevolent friend of the Horton Institutions.

Mr. Barss' aid to the College.

In July, 1850, Dr. Pryor took charge of the Baptist Church in Cambridge, Mass. Professor Chipman had been induced to withdraw his resignation, but Dr. Pryor felt it his duty to remove. His withdrawal was regarded as a serious loss; and in view thereof the Executive Committee passed the following resolution: Resolved, "that this Committee tender the Rev. Dr. Pryor an expression of their deep sense of the value and high importance of his past services, and their sincere regret at his resignation, as an event that must inflict most serious injury on the interests of education; and which is, they are assured, directly opposed to the warmest wishes of our churches and people."

Dr. Pryor's withdrawal.

Prof. Chipman was now left alone. With the aid of Mr. C. D. Randall, A.M., as classical tutor, the work of another college year was performed, and the first epoch of the history of the Institution finished.

After the departure of Dr. Pryor, a year elapsed before another president was appointed. The Governors were extremely desirous, at this critical juncture, of obtaining the best man possible for this important position. None seemed so likely to meet their requirements as the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., President of the Baptist College, Montreal. The Baptists of the Lower Provinces had formed the personal acquaintance of this gentleman in 1846. As an author, he was favorably known many years before, his "Text Book of Popery" and "Reformation in

Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., chosen President.

Europe" having had quite a circulation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During his visit in 1846, he attended the College Anniversary and Associational gatherings, everywhere making a very favorable impression.

The editors of the *Christian Messenger* said of him at this time: "We feel satisfied that the Baptists of Canada are fortunate in having at the head of their Institution a man of his piety, learning, and ability;" and again—"As far as character and competency are concerned, we imagine few men could be found, in America or elsewhere, better qualified to form a correct judgment upon our educational efforts." On his return to Montreal, Dr. Cramp had done the College good service by a very favorable report, published in the *Montreal Register*. In this letter he says: "The College department has been for some time past under the care of Dr. Crawley and Professors Pryor and Chipman, of whom I will only say that they deservedly enjoy the full confidence of the Denomination. Excellently qualified, in all respects, for the posts which they respectively occupy, they give themselves wholly to the work, undaunted by difficulties and undismayed by discouragements."

A correspondence was opened with Dr. Cramp early in 1851. In February he replied, accepting the invitation in words which proved to be prophetic: "I respond to your call, and henceforth devote myself to the cause of Education and Religion in Nova Scotia,

cannot attempt reflections, for I can scarcely think. It is a stunning stroke. God have mercy on the widow and the fatherless, on sorrowing friends, on our churches and institutions, so sorely bereft."

Summary of Professor Chipman's labors.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the service rendered to the College by Professor Chipman. Twelve years of the prime of his life he gave almost without remuneration to the advancement of her interests in every possible way. No brighter example of unselfish devotion can be found in the educational annals of any country. Besides discharging the duties of Mathematical Professor, he took charge of Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, and taught these branches with such efficiency as to awaken a general enthusiasm for them among the students. He obtained many books for the Library, and almost without assistance collected the valuable cabinet of minerals which formed such an important part of the late Museum. He also obtained, by exchange, illustrative specimens from nearly every part of the world. He will be most gratefully remembered, however, for his invaluable services in connection with the erection of the late College-building; which, while its beautiful proportions gladdened the eye, was a nobler monument to his memory than the marble shaft which marks his last resting place in the village church-yard. The following tribute to him is from an oration, delivered by an under-graduate, Mr. T. A. Higgins, in the following June—"As long as Acadia College has a

friend, or truth and pure religion an advocate, the name of one dear Professor will be held in grateful remembrance. His warm attachment, his anxious solicitude, his sympathetic care for all under his charge, bound him to us with a strong cord of affection.....He was a man of uncommon power, ready in perception, keen in discernment, comprehensive in knowledge, possessed of varied talents, and devoted to whatever he believed to be for the good of his fellow-man." Prof. Chipman's last published words reveal at once the Christian and the scholar: "God grant us all light and strength suited to the callings and claims of this mixed and dubious world. We have all to come to the same likeness at last. How happy that the great archetype of light and glory is unchangeable, and the assimilating power infinite."

The College did not re-open till January, 1853. No professors had been appointed; but with the assistance of a senior student, Mr. T. A. Higgins, and Mr. H. W. Johnston, an Academy teacher, the President finished the year satisfactorily.

Dr. Crawley becomes President.

The smallness of the teaching force at Wolfville had suggested to the Governors the propriety of re-engaging the Rev. Dr. Crawley, and negotiations were now in progress to secure his return to Acadia. It was felt that the College at this crisis in her history needed the best men in the Denomination to fill her vacant chairs, but it proved to be a somewhat difficult matter, without doing injustice to

existing arrangements, to offer Dr. Crawley a position commensurate with his present standing and past services. What the Governors were unable to effect was, however, very amicably arranged by Dr. Cramp and Dr. Crawley themselves in a personal conference. Their scheme, as adopted, is embodied in the following resolution of the Board: "Resolved, that there shall henceforth be in the University of Acadia College an Institution for literary and scientific instruction to be called *Acadia College*, and also an Institution for theological instruction to be called the *Theological Institute.*" Dr. Cramp was appointed Principal of the Theological Institute and Professor of Logic, Political Economy and History in the College proper; Dr. Crawley was made President of the Arts course and Professor of Hebrew in the Institute. This arrangement went into effect in September, 1853. In November, Prof. Stuart returned to fill with marked ability for the succeeding five years the chair of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Dr. Cramp, Principal of the Theological Institute.

The College was now effectively equipped, having an excellent staff of instructors and a pledged endowment of over £12,000. Its friends ventured to indulge a hope that a career of permanent prosperity was at length open before it. The financial condition had steadily improved since the gloomy summer of 1850, and although there had been no graduates for two years, an altogether exceptional condition of affairs, the attendance was increasing, and a general feeling of

hopefulness prevailed. New agents were appointed to swell the endowment to £15,000, and, on condition that this sum be secured, the President offered to give £500 and serve without salary till the amount should be realized. The way was now apparently open to financial independence.

While the agents, the Rev. Messrs. Francis and deBlois, were energetically at work endeavoring to secure this additional endowment, the Governors had taken a step that entailed very disastrous consequences. An unfortunate investment of the funds of the College not only involved a heavy loss, but was also followed by the removal of Dr. Crawley, who left the College in January, 1855, and spent some years in the United States.

Unfortunate investment of endowment funds.

After Dr. Crawley's departure, Dr. Cramp was left in charge of both departments of the College. He was at first made *Chairman of Faculty* and afterwards President, the duties of which office he discharged with distinguished ability till his resignation in 1869.

Dr. Cramp again President.

The Classical chair was filled in December, 1855, by the appointment of the Rev. A. W. Sawyer, A.M., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Lawrence, Mass. This gentleman gave a valuable impetus to the study of the Classics during the four years he held this position. His ripe scholarship and eminent teaching abilities rendered his instruction peculiarly valuable. The Governors say of him in their report: "Professor Sawyer's con-

nection with the Institution has been of incalculable benefit thereto."

The internal history of the Institutions for the next few years was eminently satisfactory. Under Mr. Hartt's management, the annual attendance at the Academy had exceeded one hundred; and with classes of eleven, twelve, and fifteen successively matriculating, and such scholarly instructors as Dr. Cramp, Professor Sawyer and Professor Stuart, the College was, in everything but income, far in advance, at that time, of any other in the Lower Provinces.

The unfortunate investment already referred to seriously crippled the resources of the College. About £8,000 of endowment was left, and this would barely support two professors. Various attempts were made to increase this amount, but with very discouraging results.

The crisis of 1858.

A crisis came in 1858, the most serious one in the whole history of the Institutions. For once, during the long financial struggle, the friends of Acadia lost heart. All sources of additional income seemed dried up. To carry on the College with a reduced number of instructors would be suicidal; to retain the present staff, with no prospect of paying their salaries, would be dishonest; there seemed, therefore, no alternative for the Governors but to take the decisive step of notifying the Faculty that after June, 1858, their services would not be required.

This announcement awoke the slumbering sympa-

thies of the Denomination. Vigorous protests against the threatened suspension came from all quarters; and a special meeting of the Convention assembled at Wolfville in June, at which, after much earnest deliberation the despairing resolution was rescinded, and it was resolved to continue the College with its former efficiency though to do this would require £900 for the ensuing year. Faith and courage were not wanting now, and the result has amply justified the confidence reposed by the Governors in the friends of the Institution, and exhibited in unmistakable language how firmly entrenched Acadia College is in the hearts of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces.

To take advantage of this altered feeling, the Rev. D. Freeman was appointed agent to assist the Rev. A. D. Thompson, already in the field. They went to work with the energy of men who knew that the life of the College was dependent upon their efforts. Though they did not place the Institution beyond want, enough was obtained to ensure its continuance, and make the year 1858 the only one in which the thought of suspension was ever seriously entertained.

Until the endowment should reach an amount commensurate with the increasing demands of the Institution, it was decided, in 1861, to make an annual appeal to the Churches for contributions towards the current expenses. A specific sum was asked from each Church in the three Provinces. This appeal has been continued ever since, and, though the

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Annual appeal to the Churches.

amount asked for was seldom fully contributed, this source of income has been of material assistance.

From 1861 to 1868, J. W. Barss, Esq. was treasurer of the College, and the service he rendered to the In-

J. W. Barss, Esq., Treasurer of the College.

stitution during this period was invaluable. In addition to filling the office of treasurer, he acted as financial agent, and did the work of both gratuitously. The endowment, in 1858, was nominally £8,000. Only a small portion of this, however, had been invested, the remainder being in notes of hand which were fast becoming of doubtful value, and the interest from which formed a very uncertain income. Mr. Barss found, upon taking charge of the finances, that the reliable endowment was not more than £6,000, of which sum only £2,500 was invested; yet so skilfully did Mr. Barss manage the fund, that he contrived to pay all the salaries and appear before the Convention in 1862 *free of debt.* This was a novel experience in the history of the College, but it became the rule while Mr. Barss held the office. Year after year the Convention was gladdened by learning that all the salaries had been paid to date. To accomplish this result cost the treasurer a great deal of thought and labor. He was engaged in constant correspondence with those who had given their notes in 1852, trying to collect the interest due and as much of the principal as possible, though a large part of the original endowment was ultimately lost through the unwillingness of the Governors to take legal steps to collect it.

During part of the time that Mr. Barss was treasurer, the Rev. A. D. Thompson was agent, and the endowment was steadily growing till, in 1868, the invested funds reached $30,000.

In 1860, the *Associated Alumni of Acadia College* was incorporated. The members of this organization proposed to assist their Alma Mater by sustaining at the College the Rev. Dr. Pryor, as Professor of *Belles Lettres*. Dr. Pryor, having accepted the position, returned to Wolfville from the United States in 1861, but in 1863 resigned his professorship and removed to Halifax. In January, 1866, the Rev. Dr. Crawley, upon invitation of the Governors accepted the vacant position which he still fills with his characteristic ability.

Organization of the Alumni Association.

In 1864 the present enthusiastic instructor in Classics, Professor R. V. Jones, was appointed to succeed Professor James DeMill, who had filled that position with marked ability since 1861. Professor Jones is a graduate of Acadia College and a thorough classical scholar. A year spent in Oxford University recently has made him familiar with the best methods of instruction in that renowned seat of learning.

Chair of Classics.

Acadia College has always given prominence to Mathematics, having in that department a course of study exceeded by only one College in the Dominion. This has been mainly due to the excellent instructors she has had in this branch of study,

Chair of Mathematics.

Professor Chipman, Professor Stuart and Professor D. F. Higgins (appointed in 1861) being men that would do honor to the teaching staff of any Institution. Professor Higgins enjoys a well-earned reputation as a scholar of broad and generous culture, while being thoroughly conversant with whatever pertains to his own department.

After Dr. Pryor's resignation, the Alumni Association decided to devote their income to prizes to be competed for by the College students under certain conditions. In 1867, the first presentation of these was made, nine prizes in all being given, worth about $200. These have been continued, with occasional changes, ever since.

In the summer of 1869, Dr. Cramp vacated the office which he had so long and so satisfactorily filled. He had wished to do this three years before, but the Governors and the Convention were so reluctant to release him that he withdrew his resignation. Their appreciation of his services may be gathered from the following resolution, passed unanimously by the Board at that time: Resolved, "That this meeting has learned with deep regret the Rev. Dr. Cramp's determination to resign the Presidency of Acadia College. In his official position at the head of theCollege, as a Governor, and as connected with our Institutions and the Denomination generally, no language can express too strongly the appreciation in which he is held. His retirement, viewed from any stand-

Dr. Cramp's resignation.

point, can be regarded only as a calamity. The Board cannot admit that in any respect Dr. Cramp's age has in the slightest degree impaired his usefulness or efficiency." This resolution was re-affirmed at the convention in August by a standing vote. Yielding to these pressing requests, Dr. Cramp remained in his official position till June, 1869. In this year he permanently resigned his important post. He had been in public life fifty years, and now wished to devote the evening of his days to completing some literary work he had in view.

Dr. Cramp's services to the Institution have been of no ordinary character. He found it in a very depressed condition, with no endowment, only one professor, and less than a score of students. By husbanding the resources to the utmost, contributing for a number of years $400 a year towards the current expenses, and, above all, by his energetic advocacy of the endowment scheme, he very materially assisted in placing the College upon a secure foundation. When he resigned, there were four instructors, forty-seven students, and nearly $40,000 of endowment. While Dr. Crawley will justly be honored as the founder of Acadia College, Dr. Cramp is entitled to scarcely less honor as its second founder, and the memory of both will go down fragrant to posterity, and be revered as long as the Institution, to the advancement of whose interests they gave such a large portion of their lives, holds a place in the affections of the people.

Dr. Cramp's services to the College.

Upon the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Cramp, the Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D., was unanimously elected to the presidency of the College. In his former connection with the Institution this gentleman had earned an enviable reputation as a teacher and a scholar. His rare breadth of culture, combined with decision of character, marked him as a man eminently qualified for the headship of a College. The result has shown the wisdom of the Governors' choice. Under his administration, a gradual advance in every department is noticeable, the endowment is rapidly growing, the number of students is increasing, the curriculum is being enlarged, and there are already seven instructors in the Arts course.

Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D., chosen, President.

Through the benevolence of several friends of the College, a Chair of Science was established in 1869, which was filled for three years, with much ability, by Professor William Elder, now filling the same position in Colby University, Me. He was succeeded by Professor G. T. Kennedy, a graduate of McGill and of the Yale Science School, and an enthusiast in his department.

Chair of Science.

In 1874, a revival of Theological instruction was attempted, by appointing the Rev. D.M. Welton, A.M., professor in that department. After two years service, Professor Welton obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Germany and becoming acquainted with the scholarship and methods of instruction pursued in the celebrated Universities of that land. After

Theology.

spending two years abroad, he resumed his duties in 1878.

For the past four years, the Chair of History has been filled by the popular and efficient Principal of the Academy, Professor J. F. Tufts, A.M., a graduate of Acadia College and of Harvard University. Under his tuition, a renewed interest has been exhibited in the work of this department. Chair of History.

A very competent instructor in French and German has recently been engaged, so that those languages may now be studied in the college course.

To complete the list of additions to the teaching staff, we have gone beyond the regular course of our narrative, which it will be necessary now to resume.

In 1872, certain aspects of the general educational outlook were the source of much anxiety to those most deeply interested in maintaining the literary rank of the College, and in giving it a solid financial foundation. The expenses had been increasing faster than the income, and there was danger that the insufficient endowment would soon be seriously diminished. Just at this time, the friends of a Provincial University were agitating in behalf of their scheme, and some who might naturally have been expected to promote the interests of Acadia were for a time diverted by the prospect of a University that would not be dependent upon the benefactions of private individuals. The gravity of the crisis called for immediate action, and circulars were addressed to the Alumni, inviting an expression of in-

dividual opinion as to the best course to be pursued by the College authorities. The almost unanimous response that came was that efforts should at once be made to enlarge the teaching staff and strengthen the resources of the College.

Thus encouraged, the Governors set to work vigorously to improve their financial condition. Agents were appointed, who entered with zeal into their work, and in a short time over $25,000 was pledged for the endowment fund.

In 1876, the question of Government grants became prominent. The Governors of Acadia College had received no provincial aid, prior to 1865, for fifteen years, but in that year, owing to the revival of "Dalhousie," they accepted an annual grant of $400. The re-opening of Dalhousie College in 1863 was effected by an arrangement between the Government and the Presbyterians, whereby that body enjoyed the use of funds worth £1250 ($5,000) a year. The other denominations had been invited to co-operate and thus establish a Provincial University, but they declined to do this, preferring to sustain their own Colleges instead. They also petitioned the House against the injustice of granting so large an amount of public funds to one denomination and an attempt at compensation was made by the offer of £100 a year to the aggrieved bodies. This was accepted, under protest, and continued to be the grant to Acadia College till 1876, when, in consequence of an increased grant

Provincial Aid.

to Dalhousie, the other denominations again petitioned the House, asking either that all grants to Colleges be withdrawn, or that they be made upon an equitable basis. These petitions gave rise to an Act granting $2,400 a year for five years to the various colleges, and an Act establishing at Halifax an examining University for the Province, with which the different denominational Colleges were held to be in affiliation, though the right of conferring degrees was not taken away from them. The governing Boards of these institutions were invited to nominate suitable persons for election to the Senate of the new University, and to give their active assistance in making this educational experiment a success.

The Governors of Acadia referred this question to the Convention, and at the meeting of this body in August, 1876, it was decided not to co-operate with the Halifax University, but instead to make a vigorous effort to raise $100,000 additional endowment within three years.

The work of raising this large sum was at once entered upon. The amount was apportioned equitably among the three provinces, and agents were selected to make a thorough canvass. Yarmouth Co., N. S., was the first to respond to this appeal, generously assuming $20,000 as her share, of which sum $10,000 was pledged by one of her large-hearted citizens, A. C. Robbins, Esq. In New Brunswick the work of receiving pledges was undertaken with much vigor, but

Attempt to raise $100,000.

it received a severe check by the disastrous fire of St. John in June, 1877. The canvass was, however, resumed in that province, and continued to make gratifying progress in N. S. and P. E. I.*

While the Denomination were devoting all their energies to completing this proposed addition to the endowment, they met with a very severe loss in the total destruction by fire on the evening of December 2nd, 1877, of their beautiful College-building, the fruit of so much self-denying toil. This building contained the College and Academy class-rooms, the Library and Museum, the President's residence and rooms for about twenty-five students. The portraits were saved from the Library and the books also, in a damaged condition, but the valuable Museum was nearly a total loss, as was also the furniture of the class-rooms and students' rooms. By this sudden disaster, the College and its President were literally turned out of doors, and all teaching operations suspended for the term. Thus, as ruthlessly as the waters engulfed the lamented Professor Chipman twenty-five years before, did the flames consume the fruit of twelve years of his toil given to the erection of this College-building and the collection of the Museum.

Burning of Acadia College.

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* In 1871, the endowment was reported to be $41,786
" 1873, " " " 61,748
" 1876, " " " 66,708
" 1878, " " " 83,963

As soon as practicable after the fire, the Governors were called together to devise plans for the future. To meet the present emergency, they decided to erect temporary buildings for College and Academy class-rooms. These buildings were erected during the winter vacation, and were ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next term, so that the Institution suffered but a few weeks' interruption.

It was also decided, at this meeting, to make an appeal to the whole Denomination for means to rebuild upon a basis sufficiently broad to accommodate the College and Academy classes, with the Library and Museum. A building to accommodate seventy-five young ladies formed part of this plan. The Governors' appeal secured in pledges over $30,000, a sum sufficiently large to justify them in commencing to rebuild.

On March the 7th, the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors were instructed to obtain suitable plans for the College and Ladies' Seminary and to solicit tenders for the erection of the buildings. On the 20th of May, they advertised for tenders. These were in, and one accepted, on the 7th of June. On the 10th, work commenced, and on the 9th of July, dedicatory services were held in connection with laying the corner stones. On this occasion, appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Crawley and the Rev. Dr. Cramp. The corner stone of the College was laid by Avard Longley, Esq., M.P.P., representing the Board of

Erection of new buildings.

Governors, he having been chairman at their previous session in June. The Rev. S. W. DeBlois read the list of articles deposited in the corner-stone, and the Rev. Dr. Cramp offered the dedicatory prayer. The corner-stone of the Seminary was laid by Mrs. J. W. Lovett, of Yarmouth, she having been invited to perform this ceremony on account of being the largest lady contributor to the funds of the Institution. The Rev. S. B. Kempton, of Canard, offered the dedicatory prayer, after which Mr. J. W. Bigelow, Secretary of the Building Committee, gave a brief address.

The work on the buildings was pushed forward with commendable despatch by the contractors, Messrs. Rhodes & Curry, and part of the College was ready for occupancy in the February ensuing. They were completed and handed over to the Building Committee in the following summer, and in September, 1879, both buildings were formally taken possession of for school purposes.

The Baptist Denomination are under obligations to J. W. Bigelow, Esq., the energetic Secretary of the Building Committee, for his continuous and intelligent supervision of the erection of both the College and Seminary. In equipping the buildings, too, his business tact was called into requisition, thereby securing the best at the lowest possible cost.

Services of the building committee.

The contract price for these two buildings was $34,500. This was increased by unavoidable extras, cost of heating apparatus and of fur-

Cost and Indebtedness.

nishings by some $6,500, making the whole outlay about $41,000. The proceeds of insurance and subscriptions have not proved sufficient to meet this by $20,000, which must be raised before these fine structures can be, as they certainly should be, free of debt.

Description of the buildings and equipments.

The Educational Institutions at Wolfville now occupy four buildings, the old Boarding House, the Academy Boarding House, Acadia Seminary and Acadia College. The Academy Boarding House, erected a few years since at a cost of $18,000, is a building in the modern style, four stories high, with a French roof. It is 80 feet by 40, with an L, 30x40, three stories high. The first flat contains a spacious dining-hall, 40x40, and apartments for teachers. The other flats are used for studies and dormitories.

Acadia Seminary is 90 feet by 45, and four stories high. It is thoroughly modern in its construction and equipment, being heated throughout by hot-water radiators, and having bath-rooms with hot and cold water on the flats occupied by the boarders. The furniture of this building was manufactured to order, as was also the table and bedroom ware and every piece of this ware has the name "Acadia Seminary" stamped upon it by the makers. In the healthfulness and attractiveness of its site, in the architectural beauty of its exterior, and the comfort and elegance of its interior, this building is without a rival of its kind in the Lower Provinces, perhaps in the Dominion.

By far the most prominent of these edifices, is the

College. The designs for this structure received the most careful consideration from the Executive Committee, and the plan finally adopted was the result of a large amount of painstaking effort to secure a building that would best meet the wants of the schools to be accommodated, combined with such graces of architecture as an edifice of its pretensions ought to aspire to. The length of this building is 154 feet, including the end towers, each wing being 30 feet front and 70 feet deep, while the central part is 78 feet long and 50 deep. The corner towers project 20 feet above the roof and the central tower, from the ground to the top of the finial is about110 feet. The exterior is exceedingly graceful, as the architects and builders have succeeded in securing a very pleasing effect through a harmonious combination of ancient and modern styles of architecture, without any sacrifice of interior accommodation.

The first storey of the College is devoted mainly to class-rooms, of which there are ten in all, including two in the second storey. On the second flat are the Museum, Library and Assembly Hall. These rooms have a height of 20 feet, and galleries surrounding three sides of the first two, and two sides of the latter.

The Library contains over 3,000 volumes, carefully selected and well adapted to the wants of the students. It has, besides, valuable portraits of the founders of the College and first presidents. In the centre of this flat is the Assembly Hall, a spacious room capable of seating nearly one thousand persons. It is finished in

ash, with deeply panelled ceiling, and presents a very handsome appearance.

The Museum, which occupies the west end of this flat, is the most tastefully fitted up of any room in the building. A special fund, placed at the disposal of the Building Committee, enabled them to finish this room in ash and walnut, and furnish it with elegant tables and cases of the same material. It is intended to make the collection which shall be placed here, of which the nucleus has been already gathered, illustrate the different branches of Natural History.

The grounds in front of the College are graded and terraced, adding much by their neatness to the general attractiveness of the premises

Horton Collegiate Academy has always held a high rank among the classical schools of the Lower Provinces. After the founding of the College, it ceased to occupy so large a share of the public attention, but it has always been considered an indispensable auxiliary to the more advanced Institution. Nearly all of the students who have matriculated at Acadia College have received their preparatory training in this Academy, and the prosperity of the latter has always very materially affected the attendance at the former. Brief history of Horton Academy.

The early history of this school has already been given. Mr. Asahel Chapin was Principal from March, 1829, to June, 1830. The Rev. John Pryor, A.M., succeeded him, and held this position till January, 1839. He was followed by Mr. Blanchard, who was Principal

till 1843. In that year, Mr. C. D. Randall, A.M., succeeded to this important post, remaining in charge till 1851, when Mr. J. W. Hartt, A.M., became Principal. Mr. Hartt was succeeded, in 1860, by the Rev. T. A. Higgins, A.M., who held the position for fourteen years. In 1874, he was succeeded by Prof. J. F. Tufts, who still remains in charge.

It is impossible now to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the number of students who have received the benefits of the Academical course during this period of over fifty years; but there have certainly been several thousands who have attended for a longer or shorter period. To many who have since become eminent men, it has given all the special training they have ever received; while it has prepared for matriculation into Acadia College over four hundred students.

The continuous growth of the Academy may be inferred from the number of matriculants sent up during the different periods of its history. The first class of nineteen received their preparatory training under Dr. Pryor and his assistants. During the five years that Mr. Blanchard was Principal, thirty-four students were prepared for College, an average of over six yearly; during the eight years of Mr. Randall's principalship, forty-eight students were prepared, or an average of six; during Mr. Hartt's principalship, sixty-three matriculated, being an average of eight; during Mr. Higgins' principalship, one hundred and seventy-seven matriculated, being an average of over twelve; and during the

first four years of Professor Tuft's principalship, sixty-eight matriculated, being an average of seventeen.

It will be seen from this review that the Academy has been the means of mental enlightenment to a large number of persons. Many of these have been teachers, who have communicated to others the intellectual blessings they have received at Wolfville, thus making the work done at Horton Academy felt throughout the Lower Provinces.

This review of the educational work of the Baptists, would not be complete without some mention of the efforts made within the Denomination to provide for the higher education of females. The first school for young ladies, of which we have an account, was opened in Nictaux, by the Rev. I. E. Bill, previous to 1850, and continued with success for some years.

Efforts to provide for the higher education of females.

About 1855, individuals, desirous of promoting female education, originated schools in Berwick, Liverpool and Wilmot, which, if they did not continue for many years, nevertheless induced the people to study the subject, and awakened a desire for advancement in this department of public education.

A boarding school for young ladies was opened in Wolfville, in 1857, by the Rev. John Chase, in the house now known as the Acadia Hotel. This school was well equipped and did very efficient work. For twelve years a ladies' seminary was continued on these premises, sometimes dependent upon the teachers in charge, some-

times under the control of a committee of gentlemen residing in the village, and for a time organized as a Branch of Horton Academy. During this period, a large number of young ladies were educated under the guidance of teachers of superior ability and excellent attainments, and the beneficial results of this training are now manifest in many localities.

In 1870, the school was suspended on account of financial difficulties. In 1872, the Committee of Management for Horton Academy decided to open its classes to young ladies until some better plan for their education should be adopted, and a few rooms in the tenement at the west end of the boarding house were assigned for the residence of the female pupils.

The plan thus adopted as provisional has been continued longer than was anticipated, and out of it the Acadia Seminary has been developed as a part of the system of schools now under the direction of the Governors of Acadia College.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the service rendered to general and higher education in the Lower Provinces by the founders of the Institutions at Horton.

Effects of Acadia upon the general culture of the country.

The present generation can form no adequate conception of the limited educational advantages enjoyed in this large district of country previous to the founding of Horton Academy. With the exception of the institutions at Windsor and Pictou, whose advantages few could enjoy, and a superior day-school in the leading towns of each Pro-

vince, no opportunities were afforded to our youth to advance beyond the very inferior instruction of the common school. To obtain a liberal education was then a possibility only for a favored few.

The movement at Wolfville marked the beginning of a new era. The rich fields of ancient literature and modern thought, to which academical training introduced the student, were no longer to be fenced in by creeds and articles, nor made the exclusive heritage of the wealthy. All sectarian barriers were broken down, and the expenses incident to an extended course of study reduced to a minimum, so that the opportunities for advanced culture were brought within the reach of every ambitious youth, and from all grades of society young men, thirsting for knowledge and intellectual power, came to this open fountain to drink.

The effects of this culture soon began to be apparent. There ensued a general waking up to the value of mind and mental training. Baptist clergymen and laymen became leaders of thought and centres of influence, and the Denomination gradually rose from the humble position it occupied fifty years ago to be recognized as second to none in intellectual activity and moral worth.

One of the results of this quicker appreciation of mental culture was our present excellent free school system, which is to a large extent an outgrowth of the educational revival that produced the Horton institutions. The author of the measure received his education at Wolfville, while the two

Free schools largely a result of Acadia.

superintendents of education, Dr. T. H. Rand and Rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M., whose executive ability and educational enthusiasm have contributed so largely to the success of the Act, are both graduates of Acadia College. As early as 1832, the Managing Committee of Horton Academy urged the improvement of the primary schools, and several times subsequently they memorialized the House, requesting the adoption of some suitable measure for promoting education among the people. In 1840, in a series of published letters on "The People's Interest," the Rev. E. A. Crawley, then professor at Acadia College, discussed the subject of common schools, and recommended *direct taxation* for their support. The agitation upon this question was continued by these and other friends of education till the present admirable school law was secured.

Those who have studied at Wolfville for a longer or a shorter time may now be counted by thousands. Of these, four hundred and ten have entered upon the full College course, and one hundred and sixty-one completed it, receiving their degrees. These graduates are to be found in many countries and following many callings. Wherever they go, they are recognized as men of culture and intellectual power, able to compete successfully with the graduates of older and larger universities. At Cambridge, Mass., they have so well acquitted themselves that they are able to take an advanced standing without examination. At Newton and other theological

Number and character of the graduates of Acadia.

schools, they have been found able to do as good work as the average graduate of the New England colleges, while at the highest medical schools in Great Britain, they have held their own with Alumni of the renowned universities of the Old World.

Character of the College course.

These facts are very gratifying to those who have striven to keep the standard of matriculation and graduation so high at Acadia. Lower requirements for entering might have drawn more students, and a less extended and less rigorous course of study might have given more degrees, but the cause of higher education would have suffered proportionally thereby. As Acadia now leads the van in this respect, having a higher standard of admission and a longer and more difficult course of study than any other college in the Lower Provinces, she must retain her leadership by increasing her requirements with the growing culture of the times. Thus she will always attract a superior class of students, and preserve the very gratifying reputation her Alumni enjoy abroad.

Ministers educated at Wolfville.

Acadia has been called "The School of the Prophets," and, of the one hundred and ninety ordained ministers connected with the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, nearly all have studied at Wolfville, and sixty-three of them are graduates. The breadth of culture, vigor of thought and intelligent apprehension of genuine Christianity they have there obtained, must be a priceless blessing to the thousands to whom they minister. From this Institu-

tion, too, several missionaries have gone to India an Burmah, carrying to those dark lands blessings that wil widen and deepen to the end of time. The pioneer i this work was the late Rev. Richard E. Burpe, who gradu ated in 1844, and died in 1853. He was succeeded i the Burman field by the late Rev. A. A. R. Crawley, wh graduated in 1849, went to Burmah in 1854 and for over twenty years gave his energies t promulgating in that idolatrous land the pure doctrine of the Bible. Others have imbibed the spirit of thes departed Missionaries, and with like zeal for the truth have given their lives to the same work. The Colleg is now represented in the mission field by such earnest self-denying men as the Revs. W. F. Armstrong, Rufu Sanford, W. B. Boggs and G. F. Currie, in India, an the Revs. H. E. Morrow and William George, i Burmah.

Missionaries.

In the legal profession, the Alumni of Acadia hol an honorable place. They have carried with them to the study and practice of law the same industry and research that they were compelled to us in their College course, and, both on the bench and a the bar, have won a foremost place in the profession.

Lawyers.

Acadia has done much to make teaching honorable, and her graduates who are engaged in this profession rank among the leading educationists of the day. Two of them have for many years filled with marked ability, leading chairs in thei own College; two others have filled similar positions

Teachers.

for a shorter time; two others as Principals of Horton Academy for the last eighteen years have done excellent work in that position; one has been for many years the efficient President of the Richmond Institute, Va.; another, a very eminent scholar, is Professor of Classics at Woodstock, Ontario; two have held important positions in the Boston Latin School; another is an Instructor at Harvard University; two are professors in the Provincial Normal School, Truro, while another, the late C. F. Hartt, a very distinguished scientist, was Professor of Geology at Cornell University for a number of years, and at the time of his decease was director of the Geological Survey in Brazil under Imperial appointment.

In addition to these enumerated, several other graduates hold prominent positions as teachers in Academies, while a number who have not actually engaged in teaching have helped on the educational work very materially as inspectors of counties.

For thirteen years, the office of Chief Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia was filled in succession by two Alumni of Acadia, T. H. Rand, Esq., D.C.L., and the late Rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M.

Both of these gentlemen have left their impress upon the educational history of our Province, the former, especially, contributing very materially by his tact, energy and executive ability, to the effective working of the School Act. Dr. Rand held this office from 1864 to 1870. In 1871, he was appointed Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick, and

he enjoys to-day the reputation of being one of the leading educationists in the Dominion. Mr. Hunt held the position from 1870 till his death in October, 1877. His administration was marked by continuous efforts to improve the status of the teacher, and to disseminate as widely as possible the blessings of free schools.

Public men, not graduates.

Of those who have studied at Wolfville for a shorter period, many have risen to positions of eminence and usefulness. A few among these are the late Rev. Charles DeWolfe, D.D., Principal of the Theological Department, Sackville; Dr. DeWolfe, for many years Superintendent of Mount Hope Asylum; Hon. Dr. Parker, of Halifax; Prof. Elder, of the Science Department of Colby University; Edward Young, late chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D.C.; and Sir Charles Tupper, one of the Cabinet Ministers of the Dominion.

Authors.

Not many of Acadia's students have devoted their talents to authorship, though a few have in this department attained to world-wide celebrity. Prof. James DeMille, who has been one of the Professors of Dalhousie College for several years, besides various contributions to light literature, has recently issued a treatise on Rhetoric, which will probably be adopted as a College text-book; and the late Dr. J. L. Bishop of the class of 1843 was the author of a very valuable work on "The History of American Manufactures," which is the standard authority on that subject in the United States and England.

The Horton Institutions have a *religious history* of extreme interest. They were founded by men of faith and prayer, and have depended for their support mainly upon the sympathy which the spiritual benefits, flowing from them, have awakened in the hearts of those who value spiritual culture. When Horton Academy was established, many good people were alarmed lest the course of mental training pursued there should be fatal to the religious prosperity of their denomination, and much opposition was offered to the school on that account. The fears which were then entertained have long since given way before the full and satisfactory evidence to the contrary. The first teacher proved to be a man of fervent piety, and he soon became an active instrument in a revival of religion with which the school, the church and the neighbouring community were early blessed. This was the first fruits, and ever since, at intervals of about two years, similar marks of the divine favor have been enjoyed.

Religious element of the College course.

These religious awakenings were often of a remarkable nature, resulting from no preconcerted effort but accompanied by evidences of uncommon spiritual power. Their influence was irresistible, for, as they spread, the indifferent and the hostile alike were compelled to acknowledge a power greater than theirs, and yield themselves willing disciples of Christ. Many who are now successfully preaching the gospel began their religious life at these revivals, and hundreds of others bless God to-day for

the christian influences thrown around them at the Horton Institutions.

Of these awakenings, one of the most extensive and far-reaching in its results occurred in 1848, when over one hundred and forty from the Institutions and the village were added to the Church. Some of these are now prominent Ministers, and one was the devoted Missionary, Arthur Crawley.

Revival of 1848.

Considering these extraordinary tokens of divine approval, and the wonderful manner in which the College has been sustained financially, how appropriate becomes the designation, "CHILD OF PROVIDENCE," given to it in a moment of inspiration by the late Father Theodore Harding. This phrase expressed his own firm conviction, and it has since become the conviction of thousands who, in contributing to its support, do it as unto the Lord.

In addition to the regular arts course of four years, which all students, expecting to graduate, are required to take, there has been a large amount of theological instruction furnished at the College. The service rendered in this way to the cause of Religion is of the highest importance. Many young men, who could not attend a regular theological school, have, through this instruction, been equipped for the important work of preaching the gospel. This theological instruction was entirely separate from the secular course, though matriculated as well as general students could enjoy its advantages. This course began with

Theological instruction.

the appointment of Dr. Crawley as Theological Professor, in 1846, and has continued with slight interruptions ever since. Dr. Cramp, during the whole of his connection with the institution, gave instruction to ministerial students in Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew, Pastoral duties and Biblical interpretation. After his resignation, this work was continued by Dr. Crawley and subsequently by Prof. Welton.

Through the frequent religious revivals enjoyed at Acadia, and the healthful influence of Christian teachers, a religious atmosphere has ever pervaded the place. A majority of the students have always been active intelligent Christians, who, without any prompting from the faculty, have since the founding of the College maintained among themselves regular religious services. The importance of this element in the educational atmosphere of a school is simply incalculable. Mental training, without corresponding moral and spiritual culture, may prove a doubtful good, but a simultaneous development of man's complex nature will assuredly produce that highest type of man, the Christian scholar. So long as the principles of Christianity are considered of prime importance, so long will parents prefer for their sons the culture which Acadia gives to that of the most pretentious university in which religion is ignored.

Religious atmosphere at Acadia.

The wonderful growth of the Baptist Denomination in these Provinces is, without doubt, largely due to influences emanating from this seat of learning. At the

Effect of the College upon the Baptists of the Lower Provinces.

last meeting of the Interprovincial Association, held a short time before the founding of Horton Academy, the Denomination contained but seventeen ordained ministers, thirty churches and 1827 members; in 1877, the Convention covering the same territory embraced one hundred and ninety ordained ministers, 344 churches, and 36,691 members. The magnitude of the work represented by these figures is not easily estimated, nor is it less difficult to trace the ever-widening circles of influence of which Acadia is the centre.

Interdependence of the College on Denomination.

The growth of the Denomination and the prosperity of the College mutually act and re-act upon each other. They are so interdependent that it is difficult to pronounce either the cause when both appear to be results. Both are however, without doubt effects of a higher cause, and for the measure of success granted to both College and Denomination we should be devoutly grateful to the Giver of every good.

Future of the College.

The *future* of Acadia College is, under God, in the hands of the present generation. If the patient striving, the noble self-sacrifice and Christian philanthropy of the past are to be repeated in the years to come, we may safely predict for the Institution a glorious career. The want it was created to supply still exists, and will exist in an increased and increasing degree through all time. One expensive University in

the Capital of the Province will never draw to it, in any considerable numbers, the youth of the rural districts. The cost of living and the temptations of city-life will oppose an effectual barrier to this most valuable class of students. They will, however, naturally resort to Wolfville, where an excellent education is to be obtained at the minimum of expense, and where without discovering any approach to sectarianism, they will have restraining moral influences thrown around them during the formative period of their lives, when, free from parental control, they most need such guards.

The *site* of the College is one of the finest in North America. It combines natural beauty with healthfulness in a remarkable degree. Fogs and malaria are unknown, and extremes of temperature are rarely experienced. The lover of natural scenery will find here landscapes of rare attractiveness. The eye can never tire of the beautiful panorama spread out before it of mountain, river, valley, sea and sky. These scenes linger in the memory of the graduate long after he has entered upon the business of life, leading him often to look back yearningly upon the pleasant happy days when, as a student at Wolfville, he opened his heart to the healthful influences of Nature, and allowed his eyes to drink in with deep delight the enchanting scenery that stretches from bold Blomidon to the beautiful valley of the Gaspereau.

Advantage of its situation.

This natural attractiveness of the situation will form an important element in the future of the College.

While it will attract students it will retain their affections, bringing them back frequently to revisit old haunts, and keeping alive their interest in their Alma Mater.

From the past history of Acadia College, we predict a coming greatness. The noble endeavor, the persevering effort, the earnest continued prayer of those who cannot have labored in vain, warrant the conviction that there is before it a future of solid usefulness, of steady growth and of enduring renown.

RECORDS OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF ACADIA COLLEGE FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT UNTIL 1878.

ACADIA COLLEGE, BURNED DEC. 2ND, 1877.

RECORDS OF STUDENTS DURING THE ANTE-COLLEGIATE PERIOD.

By the Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, A.M.

We go back a year or two before the Academy on the hill was built, and enter the "old yellow" house, a few rods in front of the site of the one lately consumed by fire. In a small room a gentleman belonging to the United States, Rev. Mr. Chapin, may be seen imparting instruction to some young men and lads, who have come from different places to avail themselves of the advantages there afforded to obtain knowledge. No records of these days were kept, and very difficult it is to trace any connected link along this period, which precedes the memorable year that witnessed the founding of Queen's, subsequently Acadia, College.

Looking along the lines of the past, into that old school-room the writer recognizes a few of the young men there seated on the benches in 1828–9.

Prominent among them is Edward Young, son of Wm. Young, of Falmouth, a name very savory to many, especially to our fathers in the ministry. Edward, though quite a lad, shows marks of intelligence and aptness for learning. Subsequently he left the Province and became Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, received the degree of M.A. from Acadia

College, and afterwards Ph. D. from Columbian College. He has proved himself the constant friend of Acadia. As donor for many years of an annual gold medal for proficiency in the higher mathematics, he is remembered with interest, respect and affection.

CHARLES DEWOLFE, the writer recognizes in that group, son of Stephen DeWolfe, of Wolfville. He was of pleasing manners, full of fun, and loved to argue. He was often found taking opposite sides in argument, and some witty repartee would seem ofttimes to give him the victory. It is not very unlikely that this habit of arguing contrary to his belief led him into scepticism, in which, it is remembered, he became entangled. Charles went to Halifax, after leaving the Academy, and commenced the study of law. While there, through the ministry of Dr. Crawley, he was awakened to an apprehension of his sinfulness, and the delusiveness of his sceptical views, and was led to abhor and renounce them. He became a member of the Wesleyan church, left the study of law, pursued a Theological course, and devoted himself to the Christian ministry, and ultimately became Theological professor at the Wesleyan College at Mount Allison. In 1848 he received from Acadia College the degree of M.A., and in 1862 that of D.D. But the Master has called him higher—he rests, "absent from the body" he is "present with the Lord."

A. V. DIMOCK was one among the students in the old yellow house, and subsequently, after the new Academy was built, he was a student under Dr. Pryor. He

engaged in the Christian ministry at a very early age, becoming successively pastor at Liverpool, Locke's Island, Hebron in Yarmouth, and the Stewiackes, from which place he removed to the United States, where he still resides, and where he has labored both as pastor and agent for the A. & F. B. Society. Much missionary work was performed by him in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. He was at one time engaged in an agency in collecting funds for the Academy, in which he was very successful. His ministry also was productive of much fruit, and through his labors many were brought to profess Christ.

The name of RICHARD MCLEARN has many precious memories. Mr. McLearn was not only a student at the Academy, but was most active in promoting its interests. He travelled much as agent in its behalf, both in Nova Scotia and the United States. He possessed a fine mind, clear and discriminating judgment, was sound in the faith, a lover of good men, and beloved of the good. For several years he was pastor of the church at Rawdon, subsequently at Windsor. He graduated at King's College, Windsor, being, so far as the writer knows, the first Dissenter, so called, who graduated at that institution, the restrictive measures, to which conscientious men could not submit, either having been removed or not enforced in his case. Suffering from disease of the throat, Mr. McLearn was compelled to relinquish the pastorate in Windsor. He removed to Dartmouth, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He

died in the summer of 1860, beloved and honored.

But we will leave the old yellow school house, and we may do so without regret. Low in the storey, and of very limited size, it was oppressive in summer heat, so that, while some are reciting inside, others are studying in the fields outside. In winter the old stove sometimes refused to do duty, when raised windows would be the only relief to our oppressed breathing powers.

In August, 1830, Rev. J. Pryor took charge of the school. The letter from the Executive Committee, extending the invitation to him, is now before the writer. It contains the signature of Lewis Johnston, J. W. Nutting, J. W. Johnston, Wm. Chipman, Simon Fitch, and Wm. Johnson—all earnest workers in our educational measures. All have been called from their earthly toil.

In 1831 possession was taken of the new Academy. More breathing space is now afforded, and conveniences were obtained which both teacher and students were glad to possess. A spacious school-room is provided. At the right, as you entered, was a platform, six or eight inches high, on which stood the blue desk of the Principal, and behind which he sat. At his left, within reaching distance, was a green cord attached to a metal plate, which when drawn perpendicular showed the word *study;* when half way down it signified permission to ask any questions concerning the lessons; and when it was entirely lowered it was the signal for a general stampede.

A large tax must be made upon the memory to gather even a few from the many who attended our Academy in those days. Let it suffice to select a few. We shall find them from different countries, and studying with different objects in view.

It forms no part of the duty assigned me to pass under review those who subsequently entered the College—this being provided for in the work appointed to other hands. We continue, therefore, our sketches, without following the order of time.

The writer remembers that SILAS T. RAND and the lamented ISAAC CHIPMAN were in the same class in the study of Hebrew. Mr. Rand had great aptitude in acquiring language, as appeared subsequently in his treatment of the Micmac language, of which he made a grammar and dictionary, and into which he translated parts of the Bible and several tracts. He was for several years pastor of different churches in the Baptist body. Afterwards he became exclusively connected with the Micmac Mission, and was supported by the several evangelical bodies that became interested in the spiritual welfare of the Indians. Ultimately Mr. Rand left the Baptists and joined the body known as Plymouth Brethren.

The name of Isaac Chipman, mentioned above, awakens memories both pleasant and painful. Many precious associations are connected with it; and at its mention, the Christian communion, the walks, preaching, and visiting along the Gaspereau Mountain come with

freshness to the foreground. The nature of the work assigned the writer, however, forbids enlargement in this direction. The subject of these remarks did nothing carelessly; the question before him must be mastered. This is well remembered by the writer, as together we studied Upham, Wayland, etc., in mental philosophy, and Woods *et alios* on inspiration. After leaving the Academy, in which he had been both student and teacher, he entered Waterville, now Colby University, where he graduated. Subsequently he became professor in Acadia, which office he filled with zeal and ability until that melancholy catastrophe occurred, which deprived the College of his services, and left many hearts bleeding with sorrow. Old Blomidon's rugged promontory now stands as a memorial to us of our loss, but of his unspeakable gain.

WELLINGTON JACKSON was engaged in the christian ministry, and was considered a good preacher. Under the united labors of him and A. V. Dimock, there was an extensive revival of religion in Yarmouth. Mr. Jackson was for some time pastor of the church at Briar Island, and probably at other places. After some years spent in the ministry, he was for a time laid aside from active service by physical infirmities. Through mercy he was restored, and lived several years, occasionally preaching. From all the toils and sorrows of the present he is delivered, and now rests from his labors.

ZECHARIAH MORTON was for a time a student at the Academy, and he too is employed in the gospel

ministry. Most of his labors have been performed in the United States, where he still resides.

J. E. COGSWELL was a sincere and earnest christian man. He labored in the christian ministry in various places. The writer remembers him when he was preaching in Port Medway, where he labored for some months, and also while he was pastor of the church at Portaupique. That church was organized under his pastorate, and a good degree of success attended his labors there and in Economy. He resided sometimes at River Philip, at which place he died.

MR. J. STAIRS was one of the students at the Academy in 1832. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has resided in Halifax. He is heartily in sympathy with the educational institutions of the country, and is Vice-Chancellor of the Halifax University. He has manifested hearty good will to our Academy and College, by his liberal donation since the calamitous fire. Mr. Stairs says that his father thought it best to send him to Horton, and adds, "in looking back I think he was right." Speaking of the institution he calls it "Dear Old Horton Academy." The Academy may well be proud of such a son.

WILLIAM B. C. A. PARKER, son of Captain Parker, of the British Army. He chose the military service, and became a Captain in the 64th Regiment. He signalized himself as a courageous soldier and competent commander in the Crimean Campaign. He, with the gallant Welsford, fell at the attack on the Redan. Welsford and

Parker, true sons of Nova Scotia, have their monuments by Provincial funds, as is meet, erected in the old St. Paul's burial ground, opposite Government House, in Halifax.

JAMES DEWOLFE, son of T. A. S. DeWolfe, after leaving the Academy, studied medicine, graduated at Edinburgh in 1841, and was for several years Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane in Dartmouth, at which place he still resides.

SIMON FITCH, son of the late Simon Fitch, Esq., of Horton, the life-long friend of our Institution, graduated at Bellevue College, New York. He practised some time in Wolfville, his native town, afterwards in St. John, N.B., subsequently at Portland, Maine, and more recently still in New York city. He now resides in Halifax, and is among the first physicians in the Province.

JAMES R. FORMAN, of Halifax. Of the first public railroad constructed in Nova Scotia, Mr. Forman was chief engineer. He now resides in Glasgow, Scotland, and is consulting engineer of that place.

JAMES TYDMARSH, of Halifax, for a long time an officer in Her Majesty's Customs in the port of Halifax, died about ten years ago.

WILLIAM TYDMARSH, at present residing at Ecum Secum, discharging the duty of a Magistrate, and, it is believed, very efficiently.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, "living at Studley in the suburbs of Halifax, will at any time come out pleasantly at the mention of Horton."

WILLIAM and JAMES MAYNARD. These were brothers, from the Island of Nevis, British West Indies, and were sons of a retired West India planter. They were both fine fellows. William is now living in Ontario, and is a gentleman-farmer. James emigrated to the United States; was for some time paymaster on one of the great lines of railway connecting New York with the Western States. Whether he is now living, is not known to the writer.

EDWARD P. NUTTING—though admitted to the Bar, he did not practice—was for some time clerk in his father's office. C. M. Nutting also, his brother, was one of the students of the Academy; he was for a long time bookkeeper both in Halifax and Montreal, clerk also in his father's office and in the Vital Statistics office.

P. C. HILL was enrolled among the Academy students of that day. He afterwards studied law and was admitted Barrister and Attorney in 1844. He has been one of the honored sons of his native Province, having been repeatedly called to important public offices. For several years he was Provincial Secretary. He has been interested in the diffusion of education. In 1876 he introduced into the House of Assembly the Bill for the creation of the University of Halifax.

THOS. S. HILL, this gentleman is in the Halifax Branch of the Bank of British North America.

THOMAS RATCHFORD—"Tom" was the Asahel of the running race, "swift of foot." Often did he run with the horses of Arnison, the old coach driver, whom he

would meet at the Episcopal church and run to the post office; nor could the old stager goad his steeds faster than the young pedestrian would run. The whole race of life is, however, over,—he died young.

JOHN GREENWOOD belonged to Halifax. He is a farmer, living near Wolfville. James, his brother, still resides in Halifax, and has been engaged in mercantile life.

GEORGE WILMOT was from St. John, his father was mayor of that city. A fellow-student says of him: "he had more pocket money and a better wardrobe than the most of us." He was a good-natured and genial young fellow. He chose a farming life, but died when young.

JAMES REYNOLDS, a merchant-tailor, still living in St. John.

J. H. HARDING, from St. John. He, like many others, experienced and professed religion while attending the Academy at Wolfville. A praying mother had wrestled in prayer for her son. Mr. Harding is the undeviating friend of our College, and is now one of its Governors.

WILLIAM CLARK, was master of Belmont, now Judge Ritchie's place, on the banks of the Northwest Arm. He is deceased.

JOHN LAWSON, son of G. P. Lawson, died in the West Indies.

JOHN P. MOTT, known by everybody who loves to quaff good chocolate and cocoa. He is a large manufacturing merchant of Halifax.

CHARLES S. SILVER, also of Halifax. He was partner in the well-known firm of W. & C. Silver. A sad feeling is awakened at the mention of his name—how many hearts throb with sorrow at the remembrance of that sad catastrophe, the loss of the steamer, City of Boston! Our Academy boy, Charles, fared as did others of that company, who so blithely left Halifax to cross the Atlantic. But the sea of life was crossed instead.

BEAUMONT BOGGS—Mr. Boggs is a manager of a colliery in Cumberland County. One of his former school chums says: "Boggs was, and is, a good fellow." Success attend him.

BOYD KINNEAR, of Saint John, entered the legal profession. How long he practised is not known; he, too, has passed away. He was a good-natured young fellow, and much esteemed by his school-fellows.

THOMAS HUNT—His father had been an officer in the British Army, became a half-pay officer, and settled, with many others who were retired on half-pay, at Sherbrook, now New Ross. Captain Hunt lost his pay from the military by accepting a civil appointment. He was devoted to the Episcopal Church, was supposed to ride on the top of his commission of magistracy, and was very zealous of the keeping of the Sabbath. As illustrating the spirit of the times, it is related that, on one occasion, through his spy-glass, he observed a woman digging potatoes for her dinner on the Sabbath, which by oversight had been neglected on Saturday.

On Monday a fine was levelled against her. "Tom" was not over scrupulous in that direction himself. But he was a jovial fellow. One from whom we have already quoted says of him, "he was the life of the play ground; laughing or fighting equally agreeable to him, his fighting not from quarrelsomeness, but merely to show his power of fisticuffs, at which he excelled." He studied law, practised a short time in Halifax; long since deceased.

ELDERKINS—two brothers, from Cumberland, honest-hearted fellows, peaceful and kind. One lives in or near Amherst.

ROBERT MCCULLY of Amherst was a young man of considerable parts, very studious, of correct habits, and very companionable. Mr. McCully entered the legal profession, lived some time in Truro, where he practised, removed to Amherst, joined the Baptist Church in that place, subsequently was chosen deacon, and a few months since passed away.

WILLIAM SLOCOMB and brother, from Annapolis. Wm. became a physician. He practised some time in his profession; he also represented the County of Lunenburg in the old Nova Scotia Legislature. The younger brother met a sudden death while attending a Medical College in London.

WILLIAM FINLAY from Kirkwall, Scotland, became a builder and architect, accumulated considerable wealth, and died in Truro, 1874.

WILLIAM H. DILL, of Truro, entered the legal profes-

sion, practised a short time in that town, left on a visit to Boston; the vessel, it is supposed, foundered at sea, and all on board were lost.

JOHN D. MCNUTT, of Onslow, devoted himself to the legal profession also, and is now practising in Truro.

WILLIAM H. TROOP, of Bridgetown, became a barrister, and practised some time in his native town; died several years since.

CHARLES TUPPER of Amherst—Studied medicine in Edinburgh; for several years he represented Cumberland County in the Nova Scotia Legislature, became also a member of the Government of that Province, and was for several years Provincial Secretary. Since the union of the Provinces he has also represented his native county in the Dominion Parliament. The present excellent system of common school education in Nova Scotia, was inaugurated by Dr. Tupper. Though the measure met with much opposition, and he was for a time fiercely assailed on account of his connection with it, now, as the benefits of the system are witnessed, few of the original opposers would elect to return to the old state of educational affairs.

THOMAS JOHNSON, son of Wm. Johnson, of Wolfville, who for a long time kept a boarding house for the Academy students. Thomas was a good student, and liked by his fellows. At the time the College opened he was reading Longinus. He went to Boston, and entered into mercantile life, but died about twelve years ago.

JAMES DEWOLFE, son of William DeWolfe, was partner for many years of the late John DeWolfe, of Liverpool, England, an extensive and well-known mercantile firm. It was the wife of the latter who presented to the College the bell which so often gave out its intonations to listening ears, but whose last mournful tones were uttered as, among the burning, falling timbers, it sank in the ruins below.

ALEXANDER JAMES, of Annapolis, was a most genial companion, of warm attachments. He entered the legal profession and practised in Halifax. He now wears the ermine, being elevated to the Bench, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

DANIEL MCNEIL PARKER, from Walton, Hants County. After leaving the Academy he studied medicine, graduated M.D., L.R.C.S., at Edinburgh, 1845. Practised in Halifax, where for many years he has been reckoned among the most eminent physicians in the Province. He is also a member of the Legislative Council, a Governor of Acadia College, as well as the constant friend of our educational institutions, and contributor to their funds.

But we come to 1838.—The necessity of enlarged facilities for acquiring knowledge was deeply felt, and had created a demand. A taste for knowledge had been developed, more must be obtained. How shall it be provided? How that question was solved is now matter of history; and in 1838 nineteen young men passed an examination for matriculation, and Aca-

dia College was launched amid hopes and fears. And now, after forty years struggling and labor, what does the review disclose? It appertains not to the writer to trace her history onward. Our educational work has been born of difficulties, but more than a compensation has been achieved, results worthy of even greater difficulties have been witnessed.

From early Academy days, spiritual blessings have testified the Divine approval of the schools whose foundations were laid in faith and prayer. These times of holy refreshing, grateful hearts cannot forget, and, looking along the path travelled, cannot refrain from exclaiming: "What hath God wrought!"

As success crowned the efforts of the laborers in this department, the prejudice of our own people yielded, and they became willing contributors of their means to these educational objects. It is noteworthy, too, that as success followed, so were prejudice and opposition from without awakened and increased; for when a fair unequivocal case was made out to our right to Provincial aid, which other bodies were sharing, a storm of abuse—the opposition shown deserves no other name—was poured upon our labor. A small part only of the history of our struggles and triumphs in this respect is written.

Out of the many who were in attendance during the first decade, but few have been selected in the foregoing list, but how many departments have been filled by the students of that institution! It has not been

Baptistical, but cosmopolitan. Students have come from many different places, and have spread themselves over wide areas, and have filled, or are filling, various and important offices. We have seen in our notices that some are yeomen, cultivating the soil; some are in the pulpits of our own and other lands, of our own and other religious bodies; some, we have seen, are lawyers, some are judges in our courts, some are teachers, some are merchants, some mechanics and architects, some are engineers, some legislators, some military commanders, some are financiers and some are physicians. And if so cosmopolitan, if so varied and wide-spread are the benefits, shall the pittance bestowed by the Provincial Legislature be grudgingly given?

The Baptist body in the Maritime Provinces has become a great educator. Perhaps it was the first religious body in these provinces that gave expression, in a public capacity, to the principle of the free common school system of education. This was done before the system was introduced in the Legislature, as at the Association held in Western Cornwallis in 1862 the committee on education, reverting to the vast deficiency in the matter of education, as the then last census disclosed the appalling fact that nearly one-fourth of the population, reckoning from five years of age, were unable to read, reported the opinion, "that general education requires to be stimulated and nurtured by general assessment; that as all members of society

share the advantages, all should help bear the burden, equitably apportioned among them." This report was adopted by the Association.

The pre-collegiate decade can record success; and as often before, let us now, at this semi-centennial, devoutly say afresh *Eben Ezer*, for surely the Lord has helped us.

RECORDS OF THE GRADUATES OF ACADIA COLLEGE FROM 1843 *TO* 1858.

By Rev. S. W. DeBlois, A.M.

Although we celebrate to-day the Jubilee of our Educational work, as a Denomination, in these Provinces, it will be ten years next autumn before a Jubilee of the founding of Acadia College can be held. Queen's (afterwards called Acadia) College was begun in the autumn of 1838. Much preparatory work had to be undertaken, classes formed, a course of study blocked out, so that it was June, 1843, before the first public exercises connected with the conferring of Degrees in Arts could be held.

These exercises took place in the old Academy Hall, which was handsomely fitted up and decorated for the occasion. The wings of the College were being built, the western side partly finished, the eastern merely boarded and shingled. The great College controversy, which agitated the Province throughout its whole area, was at that time raging in its full intensity. The Hon. Joseph Howe had begun his crusade against us, and Rev. E. A. Crawley was in the field, meeting him at every point. It was a memorable period in the history of Nova Scotia. There were men of great abilities, of undoubted political force, arrayed, and I have no doubt

conscientiously arrayed, against us. Besides Mr. Howe, there were the Youngs, L. O. C. Doyle, Hubert Huntingdon, J. B. Uniacke, Sam. B. Chipman, though himself a Baptist. On the other side were the Hon. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General; Hon. E. M. Dodd, afterwards Judge Dodd; Hon. L. M. Wilkins, now Judge Wilkins; Hon. M. B. Almon, Hon. T. A. S. DeWolfe and others; only one Baptist among them. But we say it with honor to these men, that they fought for us, for equal rights to Baptists, as well as to other denominations, as nobly as if they were of us.

In the thick, then, of the conflict on the question whether Acadia College should live or die, we came to the first anniversary,

A. D. 1843.

The first name on the list of graduates for this year is that of J. LEANDER BISHOP, a native of Greenwich, a mile or so to the westward of Wolfville. Dr. Bishop, as he afterwards became, was educated at Horton Academy and Acadia College. He was for a year a student with the late lamented Dr. Sawers, of Halifax; subsequently he attended lectures, and received the degree of M.D., at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practised medicine for a time in Philadelphia; but literary pursuits being more in accordance with his tastes, he was induced by a friend to compile a History of American Manufactures, from the earliest colonial period down to 1861. In 1862, Dr. Bishop received the degree of A.M. from this University. During the late

civil war in the United States he held the position of Surgeon in the renowned Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and had many hair-breadth escapes. On one occasion his horse, from which he had just dismounted, was killed at his side by a cannon ball. At the close of the war, he became connected with the Departments at Washington, and was Chief of an important Division in the Bureau of Statistics at the time of his death, Sept. 23rd, 1868. Dr. Bishop was a student till the last, and had few superiors in classical and literary attainment.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON—the eldest son of the late Hon. J. W. Johnston, Judge in Equity, so fully and so thoroughly identified with our Denominational struggles. James W. Johnston was admitted to the Bar of this Province in 1846, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, in 1871, and in 1876 was appointed to the position of County Judge, which office he still holds.

LEWIS JOHNSTON—the eldest surviving son of the late Dr. Lewis Johnston, of Wolfville. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, 1845. He lives and practises as a physician at Stellarton, Pictou County, in this Province.

AMOS SHARP—a native of Lower Maccan, Cumberland Co. After he had obtained the degree of A.B., he went to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine for several years, and received the degree of M.D. in due course. On his return to the Province, Dr. Sharp commenced practice at Hopewell, N.B., and afterwards

removed to Carleton, St. John. He was very successful as a medical practitioner. In consequence of severe exposure in a fearful storm, he contracted a cold, which terminated in his death at Hampton, N.B., April 10th, 1852. Dr. Sharp's life was not a long one, but useful and successful. He did not neglect his highest interest, but remained faithful to the profession which he had made while studying at Wolfville. Amos Sharp, as I remember him, was not only studious, but also exceedingly imaginative, with a keen appreciation of the ludicrous. I could wish that a poem of his composition, giving a humorous account of the first expedition to Blomidon under Professor Chipman, were extant.

You have thus imperfectly presented before you an account of the pioneer class. Two of them are dead and two still survive. There were other members of this class who did not pursue the full course, and whose names, therefore, are not among the graduates. I might speak of John Anderson, Esq., of Yarmouth, Rev. James Newcomb, of Wolfville, whose son was graduated at this University in 1870, and the Rev. Geo. Hill, D.D., Chancellor of the University of Halifax. Time would fail us, however, to enter upon a large field which would thus open before us. We pass on to consider the class of

1844.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.—This gentleman may be noted as the composer and deliverer of the first Latin oration of Acadia College Anniversary. The old hall was

filled with an admiring audience, and Mr. Armstrong ascended the platform. The professors looked wise and learned. The undergraduates looked sapient and appreciative. As the sonorous sentences rolled out, the former gravely nodded at times, and the students, at the close of some of the grand periods, thundered out their applause. But I am convinced to-day that neither students nor professors understood more than one third of what the young gentleman was saying.

The subject of the oration was "*Festina Lente*," and Mr. Armstrong, in a certain way, may be said to have *festina-lented* ever since. He hastened to put on the silver locks of age, while yet his countenance gleamed with the health and vigor of youth. He preached the Gospel with all his might for four years, but was not ordained till the 31st of December, 1848, at Port Medway. Subsequently he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Chester. Thence he removed to Bridgetown. He hastened slowly, but very successfully, through that pastorate of eighteen years, to enter into the responsibilities and duties, the majesty and privileges of the Fourth Estate, being now the editor of the *Christian Visitor*, of St. John, N.B., and wielding the editorial sceptre with credit to himself and the Denomination.

RICHARD E. BURPE.—This name has become a household word throughout our provinces. Mr. Burpe was a man of a peculiarly mild and gentle spirit, united with great courage and endurance. His career in College

was remarkable for the deep interest he took in the spiritual welfare of the students in both departments. He watched for their souls. He and Mr. Hunt, of the same class, were inseparable companions and friends. Some of the former pupils may still remember the earnest appeals and loving admonitions of these two gentlemen. Mr. Burpe's destination, as you are well aware, was the Foreign field; he was our first Foreign missionary. He sailed from Boston for Burmah, with Mrs. Burpe, a daughter of Dr. Johnston, of Wolfville, in the year 1845. His labors, though comparatively short, were not without substantial results. I have learned from missionaries who have labored in Mergui and adjacent regions, that up to a very short time ago there were converts then living, and one or two native preachers, who attributed their conversion under God to the labors of Mr. Burpe. In 1850, on account of failing health, he was compelled to return to this country. He labored to some extent, after his return, in the Home work of Foreign missions, and on behalf of the endowment of Acadia College; but consumption had fastened upon him. In the autumn of 1852, he was compelled to go to Florida, to pass the winter, and there he died on the 26th of February, 1853.

SAMUEL ELDER.—A man of more than ordinary character. The true spirit of poetry dwelt in him. He was also a thorough student. Distant and somewhat grave and abstracted in his ordinary intercourse; with his intimate associates he was often overflowing with

genuine wit and humor. Had he lived, he would no doubt ere this have taken high rank as a poet in this Dominion. His poem on "The Expulsion of the Acadians" contains passages fully equal in pathos and melody to Longfellow's Evangeline.

He was pastor of the Church at Fredericton for a few years, but, in 1849, his health began to give way, and in 1852 he was called from the scene of his temporal labors to enter into that rest which, with glowing language and beautiful imagery, he delighted to portray while here on earth.

ABRAHAM SPURR HUNT.—This gentleman has occupied a somewhat prominent position in this Province. He was ordained at Dartmouth, Nov. 10th, 1844, where he labored successfully for a short time. He then came to Canard, Cornwallis, as assistant to the venerable Edward Manning. After the death of this aged father in the gospel, Mr. Hunt became sole pastor of the First Cornwallis Church, which then comprised the districts included now in the First, Fifth and Sixth Churches. It was an extensive and arduous field, a thickly settled tract of country, a large and somewhat scattered Church. For twenty years he labored assiduously, visiting, preaching, directing and overseeing.

As Secretary also of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, and a Governor of Acadia College, he was prominent in denominational matters. In 1866, he was prostrated with a dangerous disease, from which it

seemed impossible that he could recover, but his strong constitution enabled him to rally. Still he felt that he could not again enter upon the labors of past years, and undergo the weight of responsibility, which he had previously borne. In 1868 he returned to Dartmouth, the scene of his former labors. In the year 1870 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Education for this Province. In this office, on account of its political connections, he was exposed to much adverse criticism, and narrowly watched in every movement; and this portion of his life must have been to him a period of great anxiety and intense mental strain. His constitution, materially affected by the attack of 1866, at last gave way under this additional pressure, and in October last he was called away. He died in great peace and comfort of soul.

WILLIAM F. STUBBERT—was ordained in this province, but shortly afterwards removed to the United States. He was pastor for some years of the Baptist Church at Malden, Mass. He afterward removed to Elizabethtown, N.J., in which State he at present resides. He received the degree of D.D. from this University in 1870.

GEORGE ROBBINS WILBY—was a versatile genius; he had a quick comprehension, varied parts, and an aptitude for acquiring knowledge. He could construe a page of Juvenal, or Sophocles, almost by merely glancing over it. The Calculus was no bugbear to him, and the toughest problem of metaphysics or politica-

economy gave him little difficulty. He went to Calcutta two years after he was graduated, became assistant editor of the *Friend of India*, a newspaper of the very highest character, and while filling this position with ability and influence he was called away, about the year 1868.

This name completes the record of the class of 1844. We pass on to the class of

1845.

WILLIAM ALMON JOHNSTON—the second son of the late Judge in Equity. He also embraced the legal profession. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1849, and to the Inner Temple, London, Eng., 1853. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, in 1870. This gentleman has been engaged in political life, both in this Province and in Prince Edward Island.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON—one of the earliest students of Horton Academy. He was graduated at Newton Theological Institution, in 1854, and was ordained pastor of a church in New England. Afterwards, he returned to the Provinces, and was pastor of the church in Clements for several years. For a short time previous to his death, which occurred in 1869, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. John, N.B., but preaching as opportunity offered.

Mr. Richardson was a man of considerable mental power. In 1844, Mr. John H. Crosskill, Queen's Printer, Editor of the Halifax *Morning Post*, offered a prize

of ten guineas for the best essay on the history, industrial resources, and capabilities of Nova Scotia. For this prize, Mr. Richardson was the successful competitor. In this production, the Confederate Union of the Provinces, the Intercolonial Railway, with its Branch to St. John, N.B., and other projects, which have now become matters of history, were strongly advocated.

JAMES WHITMAN—a lawyer, son of the late John Whitman, Esq., of Halifax. He has led somewhat of a roving life; possesses considerable literary ability, and has been somewhat conspicuous of late years in his advocacy of Whitehaven as the Atlantic Terminus of the Intercolonial Railway.

We come now to the class generally known as the "Illustrious." As Æneas said to Dido: "The greater part of which I have been," so I may say: The greater part of which I have seen.

1846.

EDWARD ANDERSON—a native of Prince Edward Island. He was graduated at Newton, A.D., 1849. This gentleman has been useful and honored in his work, but he has always been possessed with a spirit of migration. It would be a labor, indeed, to trace him in his various wanderings. At first he wanted to be a Foreign Missionary in Burmah, and entered into negotiations with our Foreign Missionary Board, but owing to some diversity of opinion, he was not sent out. Then he went West, became president of Kalamazoo College, Mich., and obtained the degree of D.D.

Then he resumed the direct work of preaching, became pastor successively in Medford, Mass.; Marquette, Canada; Liverpool, N.S.; Bradford, Mass.; Portland, Oregon; and probably a dozen other places. Where he has pitched his moving tent, at the present time, this deponent knoweth not.

ASAHEL BILL—eldest son of the Rev. I. E. Bill. He was a young man of more than ordinary promise. His graduating essay on the fall of Petra carried the whole audience with him. His genial, loving nature, with a fund of innocent mirthfulness, greatly endeared him to his class-mates, and in fact, to all the students. Our hearts were sorely stricken when we learned that our friend and brother was prostrate with an incurable disease, which, fourteen months after his graduation, terminated in his death.

STEPHEN W. DE BLOIS.—It may not be out of place to say that Mr. de Blois studied Law in Halifax for three years; taught in Horton Academy and Acadia College other two years; was graduated at Newton in 1853; was ordained at Chester, in 1854; became pastor of the first Horton Church, Wolfville, in December, 1855, where he still remains.

LEWIS JOHNSTON.—He obtained his Medical Degree at Edinburgh in 1850; followed his profession at Block House Mines, C.B., where he still resides.

JAMES S. MORSE—a merchant and magistrate in Wolfville. He was a teacher for some years, then steward of Acadia College, and what can I more say?

He is of us and amongst us. His manly form has been conspicuous for many years as the Marshal of our anniversary processions, and his name figures not ignobly on all our subscription lists.

The year 1847 was not fruitful in graduates. I believe where there are no prisoners to be tried, the judges hold what is termed a maiden assize, and are presented with a pair of white kid gloves, respectively. So it ought to have been in 1847. Some have said that the intense mental strain in preparing the class of 1846, the "Illustrious," for honors, was so great as to incapacitate the Faculty for further exertions for a year or so. We pass on then to

1848.

HARRIS O. MCLATCHY.—He studied medicine with Dr. Harding, of Windsor, and Dr. Brown, of Wolfville. He was graduated an M.D. at New York, in 1854, and has practised in Wolfville ever since. Whether owing to this fact, or to the salubrious nature of the climate, Wolfville is a remarkably healthy place.

JOHN MOSER—graduated at Newton in 1853. He did not, however, engage in the work of the ministry to any great extent, but has followed, with great assiduity, the profession of a teacher in various places in this Province, and in New Brunswick.

1849.

This class was a small one, but it is noted for the fact that, from 1843 to 1877, it is the only class of which not one member survives.

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.—Mr. Crawley leaves a noble record. He was graduated at Newton, in 1852. In the autumn of 1853, he was ordained at Wolfville. In December of the same year, with his wife, another daughter of the late Dr. Johnston, he sailed for Burmah. He settled down at Henthadah, in the midst of a thickly-settled heathen population, and labored with unparalleled success for nearly twenty-three years. Twice he returned for short periods to this country, the first time to bring his family home, the second, on account of his own failing health. He died October 9th, 1876, on his way home, just as the steamer was entering the Mersey, and was interred in the Birkenhead Cemetery the following week. Arthur Crawley was universally beloved. Of commanding presence and great dignity of appearance, he was the kindest, the most transparently sincere of men.

HENRY THOMAS CRAWLEY—the elder brother of our departed Missionary. He also was a man of great physical presence, and of undoubted mental ability. He studied law in Halifax for some years, and afterwards in Harvard University. Subsequently he became a professor in a Literary Institution at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was assassinated in the streets of that city in the year 1855, while endeavoring to protect some ladies from the abuse of a gang of rowdies.

ELISHA BUDD DEMILLE.—This gentleman obtained the degree of M.A. from Brown University, R.I. He afterwards studied at Newton two years. He was

ned at Amherst, in the autumn of 1853. Subse-
tly he removed to St. John, N.B. He labored for
ne at Marsh Bridge, and was mainly instrumental
he organization of the Leinster Street Church, of
ch he became the first pastor. A keen and polished
ter, an able and successful preacher, he stood high
the Denomination, but he was called away at a com-
ratively early age. He died in St. John in 1863.

1850.

THOMAS W. CRAWLEY—graduated at Newton in 854. He was ordained at Chester, May 14th, 1856. Afterwards he became pastor of the 3rd Baptist Church, Horton. During the illness of Mr. DeMille, he supplied the Leinster Street Church, St. John. He was also pastor of the churches in Amenia, N.Y., and Reading, Mass. At present he is pastor at St. Andrews, N.B.

DAVID FREEMAN—graduated at Newton, 1853, afterwards studied at Rochester, N.Y., one year. He was ordained at Halifax, August 1st, 1855. He has been an agent for the College, and for the Home Missionary Union. He was also pastor of the church at Canning, Cornwallis. He is at present engaged in the successful organization of a church at New Glasgow, Pictou County.

1851.

HENRY W. JOHNSTON.—This gentleman was graduated A.M. at Brown University, in 1854. He was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1860, and he is

at present Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for this Province.

From 1851 to 1854 there were no graduates. In the autumn of 1850. Rev. John Pryn, D.D., having resigned the Presidency of the College, Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., was appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused. A movement for an endowment was projected. In 1852 occurred the terrible catastrophe, by which the institution was deprived of the services of Professor Chipman. Three at least of those students who were overtaken by this calamity would have graduated in 1853.

1854.

THOMAS A. HIGGINS—ordained at Liverpool, N.S., in 1857. He remained at Liverpool till 1861, when he was appointed Principal of Horton Collegiate Academy. In 1874 he resigned this important post to take charge of a new interest at Annapolis Royal, which, under his supervision, has grown to be a healthy and vigorous church.

1855.

ALFRED CHIPMAN—son of the venerable William Chipman, of Cornwallis. He taught in this College for a year. After having been graduated at Newton, he was ordained at River Philip, Cumberland County, November 16, 1862, and is now pastor of the church at Bedeque, P.E.I.

ISAAC JUDSON SKINNER.—Mr. Skinner labored for a time as agent of the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Mission

Society. He was ordained at Port Medway, September 13th, 1855. He was afterwards pastor of the church at Bridgewater, and has been for many years pastor of the church in Chester.

ISAIAH WALLACE—is at present the agent for the new endowment of the College. Mr. Wallace has also labored for the Home Missionary Union, and has held successful pastorates of several of our churches. He has probably baptized more converts than any other minister of his age in this Province. He was ordained at Scotchtown, N.B., April 3rd, 1856.

DANIEL M. WELTON—was ordained at Windsor, September 3rd, 1857. He remained in charge of the Windsor Church, till June, 1874, when he was appointed Professor of the department of Systematic Theology in this University. In 1876 he went to Germany to study, and is now on his way to return.

1856.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON—a son of the late Dr. Johnston, of Wolfville. He obtained the degree of M.D. at Philadelphia, in 1858. He practised for a time at Sackville, N.B., and died in 1860.

THOMAS R. PATILLO.—This gentleman was for several years Principal of the Academy at Liverpool, N.S., but is now engaged in commercial business.

ROBERT R. PHILIP—was ordained at Margaree, C.B., October 12th, 1856. He was also at Port Medway, Hantsport, and other places. He subsequently held the office of School Inspector for Hants

County, for several years. Within a year or two, however, he has unfortunately been deprived of sight, but is enabled to preach from time to time with much acceptance.

1857.

ROBERT D. PORTER.—Mr. Porter has just completed a successful agency in New Brunswick in behalf of the College Endowment Fund. He was ordained at Dartmouth, September 19th, 1857. He engaged in Home Mission work for a short period. Afterwards he went to Newton, taking the full course of study there. He then became pastor of the church at Milton, Queen's County; then at Lockeport; then at Milltown, Me., where he remained until a short time before he undertook the endowment agency.

This name terminates the task assigned me for this day. The list I have gone over comprises a period of fifteen years, and the names of thirty-five persons. Twenty-three of these are still living. Twelve have finished their work. Nineteen have been and are ministers of the Gospel, six physicians, five lawyers, two school masters, three editors, two merchants.

I ought to apologize to this audience for claiming their attention on this occasion, but the matter was forced upon me. There can be no doubt but that some hearts have been disappointed to-day. Instead of the usual band of young, bright and cheerful budding A.B.'s, with their blushing honors thick upon them, we old boys, with our grey heads and bronzed faces, have had

our unexpected "innings." On my own behalf, as one of them, I would thank you for your kind attention.

At the Centennial of Acadia College, in a grand and stately hall, far exceeding this in architectural proportions and magnificence of outline, with a telephonic power of utterance as yet only dimly dawning upon us, the three or four old boys, who are the youngsters of to-day, will descant to our grand-daughters and great-grand-daughters upon the graduates of 1878 as the heroes of a past generation; and our names will then, perhaps, have been rolled away into oblivion. But Acadia College will still survive, her motto always true: "Even from the dust we conquer."

RECORDS OF GRADUATES FROM 1858 *TO* 1865.

By B. H. Eaton, Esq., A.M.

1858.

Charles H. Corey.—He was a diligent and thorough student, and a devoted and outspoken Christian. He was impulsive and forward in every good work, always taking his part in a prayer-meeting or debating club. He was irrepressible, and just such a man as would never be likely to allow himself to be overcome by defeat, but who would make his way where other men would fail. He has made a record such as might well have been predicted, and one of which any graduate of any College might well be proud. I give such facts as I have at hand:

Born in Queen's County, New Brunswick, in 1834; baptized in 1852; studied at Fredericton Baptist Seminary and Horton Academy; entered Acadia in 1854; took B.A. in 1858; graduated from Newton Theological Seminary in 1861; ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church at Seabrook, N.H., September, 18th, 1861; entered the service of the United States Christian Commission in 1864, serving until the close of the war, in 1865; entered the service of the American Baptist Home Mission in the same year, laboring in South Carolina two years; filled the office of Presi-

dent of the Augusta (Georgia) Institute for one year, and in 1868 became President of the Richmond Institute and Professor of Theology and Biblical Interpretation, which high position he has continued to fill till the present time. Mr. Corey's life has been an active one. His labors have been abundant, unremitting and useful. They are the fulfilment of the great promise which his intensely active student life gave.

GEORGE G. SANDERSON.—Born at Yarmouth, brought up to mercantile pursuits, Sanderson is one of the very few graduates of Acadia who have not chosen one of the learned professions. After making a good record as a student, he returned to the business of buying and selling and getting gain, which he has since carried on, until recently, when he was called to take the chief management of an insurance association in his native town.

EDWARD MANNING SAUNDERS.—Whether it was his age or his stature, or whether, like many young men, his boyhood had early given way to more sober and mature thoughts, Mr. Saunders always seemed like an elder among his classmates. That he was a thorough, well-balanced, diligent and persevering student needs not to be stated except to those who did not personally witness his career at College. His twenty years of abundant and useful labor in the christian ministry afford ample evidence of his thorough training as a student and of his intellectual ability. Ordained the same year he graduated, he became pastor of the Ber-

wick Church and so continued till 1867, when he was called to the pastorate of the Granville Street Church at Halifax, where he still remains. Mr. Saunders is one of the Governors of Acadia and a Senator of the University of Halifax. His theological studies were carried on for some time in the United States after he had taken his first degree at Horton. Mr. Saunders is a zealous denominationalist and thoroughly versed in and tenacious of the peculiar doctrines of the Baptists, but is not a bigot or controversialist. He is a doctor in theology, though without any degree to that effect.

HENRY VAUGHAN.—How amiable, how companionable, how sincere, how Christlike was Henry Vaughan. He was one of the few who are willing to know nothing save Christ and him crucified. As a winner of souls, as a preacher of the Gospel of reconciliation, he bid fair to attain to great excellence. But alas for the brevity and uncertainty of life, he was called away after only six years of ministerial labor. He was ordained at St. George, in his native Province of New Brunswick, in 1862, and became pastor of the Germain Street Church, St. John, in 1863, where he continued till his death in 1864. He first professed faith in Jesus in 1855, and began to preach immediately after taking his degree. In 1862 he graduated at Newton.

SIMON VAUGHAN.—Here is another instance, remarkable for its rarity, of a graduate of Acadia devoting himself to mercantile pursuits; but such were his surroundings in early life, such his aptness for business,

that he fell naturally into this line of life and has prospered in it, as the College financially knows. Located at one of the chief centres of commerce, Liverpool, Great Britain, and dealing in ships and all that concerns them, he has field enough for the active and trained intellect which he possesses. At College, Simon was a genial, jolly, good fellow, and knew how to make a violin talk. He was not ambitious to score high as a student, but possessed the ability to do so. Acquisition of knowledge was easy to him.

Robert Lynton Weatherbe.—Prone to criticism and discussion and questioning on all things, it was apparent enough that his choice of the legal profession had been rightly made. For the first part of his College course inclined to scoff at religion, he subsequently professed conversion, was baptized and united with the Baptist Church at Wolfville, from which, however, his membership was never transferred. For some time after graduating he taught classes in the Academy, after which he studied law with Hon. J. W. Johnston, at Halifax, afterward Equity Judge of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863. He soon became one of the leading lawyers of the Province, being concerned in most of the important cases before the Courts. Having joined the party opposed to the confederation of the Provinces, he was appointed law clerk in 1868, and held the office for several years. In 1878, after a successful practice of his profession, he was appointed a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court, being

the only graduate of Acadia who has obtained this position.

1859.

This class was a very large one at its matriculation, but death and other eliminators had reduced it to a quadrangle. First on the list is

ANDREW DEWOLF BARSS, who was born in Halifax, early instructed at the Academy, and matriculated while still very young. On graduating he began his professional studies at Edinburgh and became M.D. Edin., in 1864, and for several years afterwards practised at Wolfville, but has more recently devoted himself chiefly to the affairs of a branch bank. He is the treasurer of the College.

BRENTON HALLIBURTON EATON.—After taking his degree began the study of the law, which he pursued continuously (except during one year, when he turned aside to perform the duties of classical tutor at the College) until 1864, when he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since practised at Halifax. He is one of the College Governors.

DANIEL FRANCIS HIGGINS.—But for the fact that he had stepped aside for a year to teach a school, Mr. Higgins would probably have graduated with the class of '58, for he belonged to it at the outset. He was, however, worthy to be reckoned among those of '59. It will quite suffice to indicate the character of his training and his intellect to say that the College authorities could not let him go after giving him his degree,

but retained him first as mathematical tutor and subsequently as professor, and he has filled the chair of mathematics at Acadia for many years with great ability. He has also for several years been one of the Provincial Examiners under the Common School Law and one of the Senators of the University of Halifax.

DUGALD THOMSON.—Had arrived at mature age before entering College, and after making a fair record he went forth as an instructor in the High School at St. Stephens, N.B., in which town he afterwards did business as a merchant, till his decease in 1874. He was of a most genial disposition, and universally beloved by his classmates and fellow students. He was one of those whom years do not make old. He was always full of the life and fun of a boy. He was baptized and united with the Church at Wolfville.

1860.

I come now to probably the most brilliant class that ever took the prescribed course at Acadia, the class of 1860. Of course there are lesser lights among them. That might be expected. But there are so many of the number who have risen above the ordinary level, so many who are worthy to adorn the highest positions in their respective spheres, that I am justified in thus singling out this class as I have done. I only regret that I have not the time, the space, the materials to do it justice. There is

SILAS ALWARD.—One of the most persevering, inde-

fatigable, attentive students who ever attended College. Of strong physical frame, with great aptitude for study, a good linguist, an ambitious young man, it is not improbable that in his daily and terminal reckoning he stood in his class where the alphabet has placed him --dux. On graduating he took up Coke and Blackstone became in due time a member of the St. John, N.B., bar, and has since hitherto practised in that city with great success. Was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Acadia in 1863, and *ad eundem* at Brown University in 1869.

WILLIAM CHASE—Was a Wolfville boy, and got early into the Academy and early into the College, and being quick and studious he stood well at the end of his course. He has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is now an insurance manager at Yarmouth.

ALFRED H. DEMILL.—Probably the most jovial fellow of his class, full of humor and wit, and a first class student when he was so disposed. After leaving Horton, he took to law, became a barrister, and has been practising at St. John, N.B. Took degree of M.A. in 1864.

CHARLES FREDERICK HARTT—Who has since departed this life, was a son of the late J. W. Hartt, for many years principal of Horton Academy. Having been brought up on College Hill, he was, of course, into College as soon as the regulations permitted. Fred. was distinguished above all his classmates for

his wonderful acquisition of knowledge in all branches and departments. He followed the prescribed curriculum and attended lectures, but he was by no means confined to it or them. He studied Hebrew and French, Italian and Spanish; he loved geology, botany, astronomy, in short there appeared to be no field which he was not eager to explore. He drank in knowledge as the sand drinks water, and I know it was a question with his classmates whether he would ever excel in any one thing, he appeared determined to try so many things. But geology seemed to have most charms for him, and he soon got beyond his books in this field, and became an original discoverer and a most diligent and independent reader of the rocks. He afterwards studied at Harvard under Agassiz, and with him went on one or two expeditions to Brazil. For some years he was a Professor at Cornell University, N.Y. Afterwards he was employed by the Government of Brazil to superintend the Geological Survey of that country, and while in the service of that Government fell a victim to yellow fever, and died in 1878.

Professor Hartt published many articles in scientific periodicals, and prepared several valuable works recording the results of his studies.

EDWARD HICKSON.—College education was an afterthought with him, for he had married and settled down in his native New Brunswick, was a justice of the peace, and aspired not to College distinction. However, having become converted, and being desirous of preaching

the Gospel, he determined to fit himself for that work by a Collegiate course of study, and with his wife came to Wolfville, where he took the regular course, and was in due time admitted to all the honors of the first degree in Arts. He was ordained in 1862, and is now pastor of the Baptist Church at Carleton, N.B., and a very successful preacher. He is also one of the College Governors.

ANDREW P. JONES.—Poor Jones! I saw him at Halifax on his return from Edinburgh with his M.D. The few of his old College mates who met him there tried to encourage him, told him how well he looked, but it was of no use. Consumption was doing its fatal work and he knew it. He did not live to practise his profession, but passed away the next year, which was 1865. He was a good student, and had got his M.D. without difficulty. But his years had been numbered, and he departed while yet on the threshold of life.

ROBERT VON CLURE JONES. His record has been one of steady and remarkable progress and development, from the fresh and innocent looking Prince Edward Island boy of Lot 49 to the finished classical professor of Acadia College. Jones had a great advantage to start with, a strong, well-compacted body and no end of good health. With these and a most tenacious memory and a mind of high order, and withal the necessary modesty and humility, he went right on and up step by step through all parts of the course, and

after that through all the further steps necessary to make the efficient instructor in Greek and Latin. He has now for many years filled the classical chair at Acadia, and is filling up his life with as useful work as perhaps any son of Acadia.

JOHN YOUNG PAYZANT.—A descendant of one of the Payzants who figure in early Acadian History. Born in Falmouth, Hants County. Was at Horton Academy when very young, and returned in time to enter College and graduate with the distinguished class of 1860. He graduated from Acadia to plunge into the deep mysteries of legal lore. Was admitted to the bar in Halifax in 1864, where he has since practised. The life of a lawyer is somewhat monotonous, and it is only when he steps out into public life that the world fully recognizes the ability he possesses. Too many of the profession give to their office and daily routine of business what belongs to their country. They seem to be the "right men" but not in the "right places," while these places are at the same time occupied by the "wrong men."

THEODORE HARDING RAND.—On graduating became assistant teacher in Horton Academy, but at the close of 1860 was appointed to the chair of Classics in the Provincial Normal School, of which the late Dr. Forrester was then Principal. On the passage of the Free School Act in 1864, Mr. Rand was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. He filled the office faithfully and with marked ability till his removal

therefrom by a subsequent Government in 1870. During the succeeding year he made a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland, visiting the best schools in those countries, and studying their educational systems. Upon his return in September, 1871, he was appointed chief superintendent of education in New Brunswick, and immediately entered upon the work of inaugurating the Free School System in that Province under the Common School Act of 1871. He still holds the same position, residing at Fredericton, where the offices of the department are located. In 1874 the Governors of Acadia College conferred upon Mr. Rand the honorary degree of D.C.L. Was President of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces in 1875, and is one of the Governors of Acadia.

JAMES E. WELLS.—The one fact that Mr. Wells has for a number of years discharged with distinguished ability the duties of Classical Professor in, and is now the President of, the Baptist Institute at Woodstock, Ontario, and that he is universally esteemed among the Baptists and all classes of Ontario as a man of varied learning and a thorough educationist, seems to render a particular account of his earlier history unnecessary, for that fact presupposes that he was a thorough and diligent student (which he was), that he had superior natural abilities (which he had), and that he possessed the requisite push to make his way in the world. He is a native of Albert County, New Brunswick, and was well advanced in studies when he first

came to Horton. He mastered the course at Acadia in three years. Mr. Wells holds the degree of M.A. from Acadia.

WILLIAM NATHAN WICKWIRE, son of the late Peter Wickwire. Born near Canning, Cornwallis. Came at an early age to Horton Academy. Early determined on his profession, and immediately after graduating with good standing studied at Edinburgh, and in 1864 took his M.D., since which time he has practised his profession very successfully at Halifax. For some years past he has filled the responsible position of Dominion Medical Officer for the port of Halifax.

1861.

WILLIAM HENRY PORTER.—Was born at Port Medway, Queen's County, N.S., on Christmas, 1837. Third son of the late Rev. T. H. Porter. Baptized at the early age of ten years, by Rev. William Chipman, at Pleasant Valley, Cornwallis, and united with the Baptist Church in that place. Commenced preaching at the age of twenty, and during his studies at College frequently supplied pulpits at Canard, Kentville, Windsor, Halifax and other places. Preached upwards of a year at North Sydney, C.B. After graduating, studied Theology and Hebrew with Dr. Cramp, and taught in the Academy until March, 1862, when he accepted a call from the Pine Grove Church, Wilmot, and was there ordained September 5th, 1862. After eight years of successful labor at

Pine Grove, he removed to Jamaica in April, 1870, taking this step for the improvement of his wife's health. In Jamaica took pastoral charge of a large field, including five churches and a number of other preaching stations, among which he labored for one year. Various calls met him on his return. That of the Temple Church, Yarmouth, was accepted in June, 1871, where he remained two years, and thence removed to the First Baptist Church, in Brantford, Ontario. Has labored with this Church until quite recently, and is now pastor of Rochester Church, New York, U.S. Mr. Porter's entire record has been one of thorough and undoubted consecration to the great work of saving souls, and his success has been constant and abundant.

1862.

AMASA FISK.—A native of Queen's County, N.S., an average student, diligent and persevering; after graduating spent several years teaching, and afterwards engaged in trade at Lockeport, Shelburne County, where he now resides.

JAMES N. FITCH.—After leaving college studied medicine, and was admitted M.D. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1867, and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Lakeville, Cornwallis.

AUGUSTUS FREEMAN.—Has been alternately since graduating engaged as a teacher, and in lumbering and other business; was a diligent, painstaking student.

MAYNARD P. FREEMAN.—Brother of Augustus. A most indefatigable and industrious student, possessed apparently with one chief purpose in life, namely, to win souls; was formally set apart to the work of the gospel ministry at Bedeque, P.E.I., July 5th, 1863, and has since successfully discharged the duties of pastor of several churches in the Maritime Provinces. At present pastor of the church at Great Village, Colchester County.

CHARLES E. HARRIS.—Born in Cornwallis; after graduating, studied medicine in New York, and obtained his degree of M.D.; commenced practising in New York, and died same year he was admitted.

JOHN E. P. HOPPER.—A native of New Brunswick; after graduating engaged in teaching, was some time principal of the Fredericton Baptist Seminary, afterwards pastor of the church at St. Stephen, N.B., afterwards pastor of the First Baptist church at Burlington, Iowa, and now editor of the *Christian Visitor*, St. John, N.B.

JOSEPH F. KEMPTON.—Early committed himself to the Christian Ministry, was ordained at Mira, C.B., June 5th, 1864, had pastoral charge of several churches, and now of the Baptist Church at Parrsboro.

SAMUEL BRADFORD KEMPTON.—A Queen's County man; began preaching while still at College, and was ordained at New Minas, September 16th, 1863, and a few years subsequently succeeded Rev. A. S. Hunt as pastor of the Baptist Church at Canard, Cornwallis.

A good Theologian, devout and abundant in labors—one of the Governors of the College.

J. MELBOURNE PARKER.—Ordained at Springfield, October 5th, 1865, and has since been constantly engaged in the Ministry ; at present pastor of the church at Clementsport, Annapolis County.

ENOCH J. STRONACH.—A native of Annapolis County, after graduating commenced business as a merchant at Nictaux.

1863.

ISRAEL ALLISON BLAIR.—A diligent and persevering student; after graduating taught school for several years, afterwards entered the medical profession and began practising in Boston, Mass.

EDWIN DAVID KING.—Son of John King, Esq., of Truro ; admitted to the Bar, December, 1867 ; practises at Halifax ; for several years secretary of the Alumni Association.

1864.

HARRIS HARDING BLIGH.—A native of Cornwallis admitted to the Bar November 2nd, 1868 ; practises at Halifax.

EDWARD MANNING CUNNINGHAM RAND.—Son of Rev. Silas T. Rand of Hantsport ; engaged in school teaching for several years after graduating, and now engaged in manufacturing in the United States.

RECORDS OF GRADUATES IN THE YEARS 1865 *AND* 1866.

By Herbert C. Creed, A.M.

Our College days! What varied recollections the words bring crowding upon one's mind,—recollections full of mingled pleasure and regret! We can well remember the sadness that dimmed our vision and beclouded our bright hopes, as we bade a fond farewell to dear old Acadia and the friends with whom we had held sweet communion, to enter upon the conflict of life in "the outside world." What changes time has brought since then! How differently we have learned to look at life, and men, and ourselves!

The task assigned to me of preparing biographical sketches of some of the men who were my fellow-students sixteen years ago, while it is in some respects a pleasant one, is at the same time not one to be greatly coveted. There is danger of saying too much or too little, and thus giving unintentional offence, especially if one ventures to express opinions or to portray character. These risks I shall avoid as far as possible, and endeavor to present a plain, unadorned recital of facts, craving indulgence in so far as it fails to do justice either to the gentlemen mentioned or to our *Alma Mater*, whose praise we celebrate.

The subject of this paper is the classes of 1865 and 1866 of the former of which the writer was himself a member.

It seems fitting to preface these personal narratives

of *the double five of* '65 and *the six of* '66 by recording something of the history of those classes as such, and some facts of interest in relation to the period when they were in residence on "the Hill."

The matriculates of 1861 were twenty in number, the largest class ever enrolled in the College record up to that time.

There were *ten* who took the full course, and graduated in 1865. In addition to these there were Simeon Kempton, of Milton, Queen's Co., who continued with us three years, and who has since been doing good service as a teacher; Samuel Fisk, of Wolfville and J. Hibbert Langille, of New Germany, who removed from the Province after two years of College life; Allen Minard, of Milton, Queen's Co., who also was with us until the end of the sophomore year, and who died much lamented in 1865; and Samuel Bell, of St. John, N.B., who discontinued his collegiate studies (at Acadia) before the expiration of two months; also the four following who did not return after matriculation,—Enoch P. Dimock of Rawdon, since deceased,—Isaiah Shaw, of Berwick, Alfred Starratt, of Bridgewater, and Chas. A. Webber, of Sackville, N.S.*

* Certain curious though unimportant facts connected with the ten first named may well be mentioned here. The names may be arranged in pairs or in fives by initials, as follows :—

1. Andrews.	1. Archibald.
2. Boggs.	2. Blackadar.
3. Creed.	3. Corning.
4. Macvane.	4. Murray.
5. Steele.	5. Shaw.

Of the ten graduates, five graduated with Honors; the others

The matriculates of 1862 were as follows:—Albert J. Hill, of Sydney, C.B., Thomas S. McLean, of Bras d'Or, C.B., Leander S. Morse, of Nictaux, James F. Morton, of Wilmot, and George E. Tufts of New Albany,—who, with Obadiah E. Cox, of Canning, N.S., were the graduates of 1866; also John Coombs, of Halifax, Marcus Dodd, of Sydney, C.B., Charles F. Myers, of Guysboro, and Edward J. Parker, of Liverpool, whose College life ceased with their freshman year; also A. Porter Freeman, of Milton, Queen's Co., who removed to the United States after matriculation. Mr. Cox entered the class in the second year, and took the remainder of the course.

These were some of the men of our day. Let us now recall some of the events of the time,—taking them up mainly in chronological order.

It was in August, 1860, when many of those just named were preparing for College, that the "Mutual Improvement Association of Horton Academy" was organized,—a society which did good work in its own sphere for some years, and which even vied with the "Acadia Athenæum" in maintaining a course of public lectures. Among the first officers of the Association were Starratt and Dimock and Blackadar and Steele and Creed. Under the auspices of this Society a gentleman who has since held the highest educational

confined themselves to the regular course of study; five became preachers, and five followed secular pursuits; five came from the East and five from the West; five occupied rooms in one end of the College and five in the other.

positions in more than one Province of the Dominion delivered his first public lecture; and the writer of this sketch, as President of the Association, then for the first time occupied the chair at a public meeting. This was in the "Academy Hall," in the winter of 1860–1. The lecture was quaintly entitled, "Ought Women to learn the Alphabet?" being a plea for the higher education of the gentler sex,—made in view of the establishment of the Ladies' Seminary at Wolfville.

It was in 1860 that the noble game of cricket was introduced, or at least revived, by the "boys" of our set in the Academy, to continue as a part of the life of the students down to the present time. The ground was first cleared of bushes and partially levelled in October of that year; and at a later date, permission was sought and obtained from the Governors of the College to improve the ground, and to use it without molestation for the purpose of playing cricket. There was no cricket prize in our time; nor indeed was it then deemed necessary to stimulate industry and reward merit by prizes in any department. Success and — *marks* were our only reward.

At the beginning of those days there was no Ladies' Seminary in Wolfville; but very soon, in January, 1861, the girls began to flit about at "the Great House in the village" and by and by to make their appearance on the Hill, for the purpose of attending classes in French, Mathematics and other branches. Those were days of romance,—of trembling hearts,—of sunny

smiles,—of high hopes,—of youthful fancies! Happy days! Let our poets tell of them, not the prosaic Secretary.

Early in 1861 a literary periodical was started in the Academy and Seminary, which may be regarded as the ancestor of the "Acadia Athenæum." It was at first circulated in manuscript, like its more dignified predecessor a few years earlier,—the "Words from the Mustapha's Chamber;" and its uneuphonious title was "The Academy Budget." With various changes, and some improvements, it continued to exist for some five years or more. Its first editors were Steele and Creed.

Another notable event of the year 1861 was the removal of the old cracked bell, which had for some years given forth its melancholy clangor from the College belfry, and the substitution of the larger one that waked the echoes of Horton and Cornwallis during the succeeding sixteen years, and fell with the ruins of the College on the lamentable 2nd of December. That bell first sounded from the cupola on the 22nd of November, 1861; and the Academy bell was hung on the following day.

The four years of our College life (referring now to the class of '65) are notable in the world's history, for they were the years of the great Civil War in the United States. They are also marked in the history of Acadia College as the four years of Professor James DeMill's occupancy of the Classical Chair. Many of the students of those days will remember the

enthusiasm with which we listened to his eloquent and scholarly inaugural oration, the admirable character of the instruction received in his class-room, and the ardor for classical study with which he inspired us. With our freshman year began also the professional career of our respected mathematical instructor, D. F. Higgins, A.M. Another member of the present Faculty was also raised to the dignity of Professor in our time —I refer of course to Professor Jones, who was appointed in September, 1863, to the Chair of Rhetoric and Metaphysics, made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Pryor.

An important innovation in the internal work of the College was the introduction of studies, additional to the regular course, for those students of first-class standing who desired to undertake the extra work prescribed, and thus gain "Honor Certificates." For several years the only Honor Course was in the Greek and Latin Classics, and this was commenced in January, 1863. Of my class five read the additional classics required in 1863, '64 and '65,—namely Macvane, Steele, Boggs, Andrews and Creed; and the last-named individual happened to be the first student who received from the President (Dr. Cramp) an Honor Certificate, when they were given for the first time, at the Anniversary in June, 1864. Messrs. Morse and Morton, of the class of '66 were the first who took the complete Honor Course in Classics, extending over three years and a half.

Among the events worthy to be recorded in the history of the College, and in which we were prominent actors, are two or three others, a brief mention of which will close this part of my sketch:

The first was the addition of Dr. Cramp's portrait to those of the "fathers" which then adorned the walls of the College library. Wishing to give tangible expression to their respect for the venerable President the students, in their associated capacity as members of the "Acadia Athenæum," obtained the Doctor's consent to have his portrait painted. After some difficulty, and the rejection of the first attempt, an excellent picture was at length obtained, the work of Mr. T. C. Doane of Montreal. The expenses were defrayed by contributions from the undergraduates and from many graduates who had studied under Dr. Cramp's instruction, as well as from others who generously assisted. The portrait was suspended in its place, by A. J. Hill and H. C. Creed, on the 10th of September, 1864.

One of the objects of interest on the College Hill was the flag-staff, seventy feet high, from which for many years, on the Queen's Birthday and on Anniversary Day, the flag of England floated to the breeze. This staff was obtained and set up through the exertions of the students, on the 23rd of May, 1865; and at noon on the 24th the Royal Standard (presented by H. N. Paint, Esq.) was hoisted to the masthead by Dr. Cramp, with the assistance of Silas Macvane.

It was in 1864 that the College reading-room was

originated, under the management of the officers of the "Athenæum." At the request of the students, two rooms on the ground floor (west end) were given up for the purpose, which were converted into one, and fitted up with desks, tables, etc. A good supply of newspapers and magazines was always to be found in the room.

The last to be mentioned here, and perhaps the most important of the memorable events of our College life, are the religious revivals of 1861 and 1865. The history of these and other such "times of refreshing" will no doubt be written by a more competent hand than mine. They can be no more than mentioned in this paper. Among those who made a public profession of conversion, and were baptized during the revival of 1865 were six of the seniors and juniors of that year. That was a season never to be forgotten.

It is time now to proceed to the biographical sketches which were to form the principal part of this paper. These must necessarily be mere outlines, and some of them very imperfect, owing to the absence of materials at the present time.

1865.

CHARLES P. ANDREWS, the one medical man of these classes, obtained the degree of M.D. at Harvard University in 1869, and has since then been engaged in the practice of his profession in the counties of Lunenburg and Queen's. His present residence is

Caledonia, Queen's County. In 1874 he was appointed Inspector of Schools for that County.

E. N. ARCHIBALD, now pastor of the 1st Ragged Islands Church, Shelburne Co., had been employed as a school-teacher before coming to Wolfville, and rendered valuable service as assistant teacher in Horton Academy during a part of his collegiate course. His chosen work, however, was to preach the gospel; and it was his practice, like other students preparing for the ministry, to preach as opportunity offered, and to spend his vacation in Home Missionary labor. Not long after his graduation, he took charge of the Church at North River, P.E.I., where he was ordained as pastor in January, 1866. His first pastorate continued for five years, during a portion of which time he also had the care of the churches at Alexandra and Tryon. In 1870 he removed to the State of Illinois, where he labored as pastor of a Baptist Church for about three years. Returning to Nova Scotia, he entered the employ of the N. S. Baptist Home Mission Union, and took up his abode in the town of Shelburne. There he spent three years as pastor of the church, and in 1876 he removed to his present field of labor. His ministry has everywhere been greatly blessed, and numbers have been added to the churches through his instrumentality.

T. A. BLACKADAR has been for the past eight years pastor of the Baptist church at Harvey, Albert Co., N.B. He was ordained at Parrsboro in September

1865. His second pastorate, of two or three years' duration, was at Great Village, Londonderry. His third was at Pugwash, whence he removed to his present location in 1870. No less than 187 persons have been baptized by him, the greater number of them since his removal to Harvey.

W. B. BOGGS, our missionary to Siam and India, was ordained at Sydney, C. B., in September, 1865, as co-pastor with the late Rev. George Richardson. He resigned his pastoral charge at Sydney in June, 1870; and subsequently supplied the pulpit of the Granville Street Church, Halifax, for about four months. Early in 1871 he became pastor of the church in Portland, St. John. During his residence there, Mr. Boggs rendered good service to the denomination as a member of the Foreign Mission Board, and especially as Secretary to the Board in 1873-4. He was also one of the Secretaries of the Convention for three years in succession. In June 1874, he obtained the degree of M. A. from Acadia College. In the autumn of that year, his long-cherished desires were fulfilled by his appointment as a Foreign Missionary. After spending six months in Siam (chiefly at Bankok) and six months at Cocanada in the Telugu land, he was compelled by ill health to return home in the early part of 1876. Longing to resume his chosen work, he expects to go back to India as soon as practicable.

THOMAS CORNING, after graduating, studied law at Yarmouth and Halifax, and in due course was admitted to the Bar in 1869. He has devoted himself

honestly and unostentatiously to the duties of his profession, thereby gaining a reputation as a trustworthy legal adviser. He still practises at Yarmouth.

HERBERT C. CREED, at present instructor in Mathematics, Industrial Drawing, etc., in the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, New Brunswick, has been more or less engaged in teaching for nearly eighteen years. For four years, beginning August, 1860, he was teacher of French in Horton Academy and the Ladies' Seminary at Wolfville, while pursuing his academic and collegiate studies. Returning to Wolfville after the close of his college course, he was employed for some months in instructing a variety of classes in the Academy and Seminary, chiefly supplying the place of the respective Principals in their absence. In October, 1865, he was appointed head master of the County Academy at Sydney, C.B. This position he resigned in June, 1869,—at which time he received his second degree at Acadia. The next three years were spent in Yarmouth, N.S., as Principal of the Seminary there. In October, 1872, Mr. Creed accepted the Principalship of the English High School at Fredericton, N.B., and resigned it at the close of 1873, in order to take his present situation. He was one of the College examiners appointed by the Associated Alumni in 1871 ; and performed the duties of examiner for some of the College classes in Classics, Mathematics and Chemistry in 1873, 1874 and 1875. In 1874 he was secretary of the Baptist Convention, and prepared the denominational

"Year Book" in the form which has since been substantially followed, with some improvements.

SILAS MACVANE was employed as clerk in the Education Office at Halifax for about four years and a half, ending in May, 1870. He then visited Europe, spending some time in England and Scotland, Italy and France, and studying at Berlin for nearly a year. Early in 1872, he entered the Junior Class at Harvard University, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1873. Shortly afterwards he was appointed sub-master in the Roxbury Latin School, which place he held for two years, and then resigned in order to return to Cambridge. Since that time he has held the position of instructor in History and Political Economy at Harvard College.

JOSEPH MURRAY, who is at the present time pastor of the Baptist Church at Summerside, P.E.I., was ordained at Guyboro at October, 1865. His pastorate there continued till 1868, after which we find him at Pugwash for a time. Next he was pastor of the Hantsport Church until 1874, and from 1875 to the present time he has been reported as at Summerside. Mr. Murray received the degree of M. A. in June, 1872.

SETH D. SHAW, after graduating, studied law at Charlottetown, P.E.I., but was compelled by failing health to remove to the more favorable climate of Nevada, U. S. The hopes of his friends were disappointed, however, and his health did not return. He died, far from home, in 186 .

D. A. STEELE has made so few changes of abode, and devoted himself so undeviatingly to the high duties of his calling, that his record will occupy but little space here. Having been ordained to the Christian ministry at Wolfville a fortnight after he graduated, he went at once to Canso, where he labored as pastor until December, 1870, when he accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Church at Amherst. This post of usefulness he has occupied for more than ten years. In 1868, Mr. Steele took the degree of M. A. in course. In 1871 he was chosen by the Baptist Convention to be a member of the Foreign Missionary Board, in which office he has been continued till the present time. He is also one of the Commissioners of Public Schools for the County of Cumberland.

1866.

O. E. COX, soon after the close of his course at Acadia, went to the Theological Institution at Newton, Mass., where he studied for one year. He has been a resident in the United States since that time. From the valuable "List of Graduates" published by B. H. Eaton, M.A., in 1876, it appears that Mr. Cox was ordained over the West Yarmouth Church in December, 1867; was afterwards pastor of a church at West Amesbury Mass.; then of the Second Baptist Church in New Bedford, Mass.; and next of a church in Brooklyn, N.Y.

ALBERT J. HILL is a civil engineer. He had been employed as a surveyor before he came to Wolfville in 1861. In his third year in College he took charge of

the French classes in the Academy and the Ladies' Seminary, upon the retirement of the writer. After his graduation he was engaged as assistant teacher in those Institutions, continuing to give instruction in French. He also had charge of the Academy Boarding House for a time. In April, 1868, Mr. Hill removed with his family to St. John, N.B., and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been actively engaged during the past ten years, especially as a railroad engineer. He assisted in the location of the railway from McAdam junction to the Penobscot, and on surveys for the Intercolonial Railway in the Miramichi district; superintended surveys and location of lines at Truro, at River Philip, in Cape Breton County (where he constructed the Louisburg Railway,) on the Springhill Branch line, and on the Acadia Mines Branch. He was manager of the Lorway and Emery Collieries for two years, and of the Cumberland Colliery for over one year. He has been since employed by the Dominion Government on the Geological Survey, and by the Government of Nova Scotia as Crown Land Surveyor. Mr. Hill's name is not unknown in the scientific world, having been honorably mentioned by Dr. Dawson in his "Acadian Geology," in connection with several valuable contributions to geological knowledge. Dr. Dawson has named after him a new Decapod Crustacean of the Carboniferous Period, recently discovered (Anthracopalœmon Hillianum). Mr. Hill received his second degree from Acadia College in 1869.

THOMAS S. MCLEAN has been engaged in the teaching profession in his native County of Victoria, C.B. He was for many years head master of the County Academy at Baddeck; and for some years past has been Inspector of Schools for the County. Recently he has entered the political arena as a candidate for the Local Legislature, to represent the County of Victoria.

LEANDER S. MORSE graduated at the head of his class. He was admitted a barrister and attorney-at-law in 1870, when he gained a first-class certificate. He has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Bridgetown, N.S. He holds the appointment of master in the Supreme Court; and is also Inspector of Schools for Annapolis County, N.S., to which office he was appointed in 1871.

JAMES F. MORTON was one of the "theologues" or ministerial students of our time, and, like the rest, attended Dr. Cramp's classes in Homiletics, Pastoral Duties, Exegesis, etc., preaching also from time to time in the neighborhood of Wolfville, and, during vacations, in other places. He afterwards took the theological course at Newton Centre, and was ordained at Littleton, Mass. No further particulars of his career have been obtained, except that he is now Professor of Classics at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, New Hampshire.

The last on the list (alphabetically) is GEORGE E. TUFTS, who was for many years a successful teacher in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was for a time

Assistant Principal of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, and subsequently Principal of the High School at Milltown, St. Stephen. Having, however, determined to give his life to the Christian ministry, he studied at the Newton Institution, and graduated there last year. He is now settled in promising circumstances, as pastor of the Baptist Church at West Waterville, Maine.

If we classify these graduates professionally, we shall find that the pulpit claims just one half of them, five have followed the teaching profession, three are lawyers, while the medical profession and that of civil engineering claim one each.

My sketch, which has grown far beyond its intended limits, must now be concluded. Perhaps some who hear these pages read will think of the Black River Excursions, the maying parties, the "Wednesday evenings," the expeditions to Blomidon and the camping out on the summit, the damming of the road-side brook, the bonfires and illuminations, the cricket matches, the debates, the mock trials, and the era of Responsible Government in the Acadia Athenæum.

What were we then? What are we now? What shall we be?

RECORDS OF GRADUATES SUBSEQUENT TO 1866.

By Albert Coldwell, A.M.

The record of the remaining graduates must necessarily be brief. After the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Pryor from the chair of English, the Alumni Association decided to devote their income to "annual prizes for the better encouragement of education in connection with Acadia College." The prizes to be competed for by the students were four class-prizes of twenty dollars each, to be given to the best scholar in the senior, junior, sophomore and freshman classes respectively, an elocution prize of twenty dollars for the best elocutionist of the year, the monthly essay prize of twenty-five dollars for the best series of essays by any undergraduate, and the Alumni essay prize of forty dollars for the best original essay on a selected theme.

In addition to these, there was a cricket prize of twenty dollars and a gold medal for proficiency in the higher mathematics, donated by Edward Young, Esq., superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D.C., and a former pupil of Horton Academy. This medal was given annually until 1878.

These prizes were first awarded in June, 1867, and from this date the obtaining of these honorary distinctions forms an important item in undergraduate history.

The Class of 1867.

WILBERT D. DIMOCK, of Truro, N.S.—Mr. Dimock was Principal for seven years, after graduating, of the High School, North Sydney, C.B. Since that he has filled the position of Head Master of the Model School, Truro.

WALLACE GRAHAM, Antigonish, N.S.—Mr. Graham, after graduating, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1871. He practises in Halifax.

J. W. MANNING, Bridgewater, N.S.—Mr. Manning took honors in Classics in his junior and senior years, and won the senior scholarship prize on graduating. He was ordained at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., March 31st, 1868, and graduated at Newton in 1872. His first pastorate was at St. Stephen, N.B., whence he removed in 1875 to Halifax, to become pastor of the North Baptist Church. This position he still holds.

JONATHAN F. PARSONS, Liverpool, N.S.—Mr. Parsons took honors in Literature, and was the first winner of the Alumni essay prize. His subject was "The claims of the Natural Sciences."

After graduating he entered the teaching profession, and was for several years inspector of schools for the county of Halifax. He afterwards studied law, and is now practising his profession in the city of Halifax. He has also been for some years Grand Scribe of the Order of Sons of Temperance for Nova Scotia.

1868.

DANIEL EATON, Cornwallis, N.S.—Mr. Eaton took honors in Classics in his senior year. After graduating, he went to Boston to attend the Commercial College, and died there on the 11th of August.

LEWIS HUNT, Cornwallis, N.S.—Mr. Hunt, after graduating, studied Medicine at McGill College, Montreal, where he received the degree of M.D. He practised in Halifax for a short time, but after further pursuing his professional studies at Edinburgh, he settled in Sheffield, England, where he now resides. He is a son of the late Rev. A. S. Hunt, graduate of 1844.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, Wolfville, N.S.—After graduating, Mr. Johnson studied law at Harvard, where he received the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in Nova Scotia in December, 1874, and practised his profession in Bridgewater and Halifax. He now resides in Omaha.

W. A. D. MACKINLAY, North River, P.E.I.—Mr. Mackinlay took honors in Literature in his freshman year, in Classics in his junior year, and in his senior year in Classics, Mathematics and Literature. He also won the monthly essay prize and the Alumni essay prize. After graduating, he spent several years in Minnesota and Colorado in quest of health. During the summer of 1879, he spent some months in Petersburgh, Va., and in November of that year removed to Bridgetown, N.S., where he died November 11th, 1879,

at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. H. Warren.

HERBERT C. MESSENGER, Falmouth, N.S.—Mr. Messenger took honors in Literature in his senior year. After graduating, he studied law at Windsor for a time, but was compelled by failing health to go South, where he died in the winter of 1870.

JOHN MCDONALD, Uigg, P.E.I.—Mr. McDonald took honors in Classics and English every year of his course. He also won the junior and senior class-prizes. After graduating, he returned to the Island, and was ordained there in June, 1869. A few months later he went West for his health; and was settled over a church in Fremont, Nebraska, for two years. He also preached in Greeley, Colorado, for a time, but exposure brought on a decline, which resulted in his death in Nebraska, June 15th, 1874.

HECTOR E. MUNROE, Onslow, N.S.—Mr. Munroe had the Christian Ministry in view, but failing health prevented his entering upon his chosen life-work. He died at his home in June, 1869.

EDMUND CRAWLEY SPINNEY, Wilmot, N.S.—Mr. Spinney took honors in Classics every year of his course, and in another subject during his freshman and senior years. He was ordained at Mira, C.B., in November, 1868, and was for some years pastor of a Church at Pella, Iowa. He afterward took the theological course at Newton, and is now settled over the Second Baptist Church, Concord, N.H.

J. FREEMAN TUFTS, New Albany, N.S.—Mr. Tufts took honors in Classics in his junior and senior years. After graduating, he taught one year in Horton Academy. He subsequently pursued his studies at Harvard University, entering there in September, 1869, and graduating in June, 1872. He remained two years longer at the University, filling the office of Proctor and taking the post-graduate course leading to the degree of A.M., which he received in 1874. After graduating at Harvard, he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Mr. Tufts returned to Wolfville in August, 1874, to become Principal of Horton Collegiate Academy and Professor of History in Acadia College. This position Professor Tufts still fills.

JOHN W. WALLACE, Wolfville, N.S.—Mr. Wallace, after graduating, entered the teaching profession, and became principal of the Liverpool Academy. He held this position for five years, and was also head-master of the Guysborough Academy two years. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1876. He practises his profession at Wolfville.

1869.

ALBERT COLDWELL, Gaspereau, Kings County, N.S. —Mr. Coldwell took honors during his course in Classics and in his senior year took in addition honors in Mathematics and Philosophy. He won the monthly essay prize and the Alumni essay prize, and several

years after graduating was adjudged the Vaughan prize of £20 sterling for the best History of Acadia College. He took the second degree in 1872. Since 1870 he has been instructor in Mathematics in Horton Collegiate Academy.

C. R. DANIELS, Bridgetown, N.S.—Mr. Daniels took honors during his course in Classics and, in addition, took honors in History in his freshman year, in Literature in his junior year, and in Mathematics in his senior year. After graduating he studied law at Bridgetown, but was induced by failing health to seek a milder climate. He spent the winter of 1871 in Nassau, N.P., but afterwards settled in Minnesota and became business manager of the *Farmers' Union*. He came to Boston in the spring of 1874, returned to Nova Scotia in October, 1875, and died January 26th, 1877.

J. J. HUNT, Canard, Kings County, N.S.—Mr. Hunt took honors in his senior year in Classics and Philosophy. After graduating he studied law and was admitted to the bar, in December, 1872. He practises in Halifax.

JOSEPH JONES, Fredericton, N.B.—Mr. Jones took honors in his senior year in Classics, Chemistry and Philosophy, and won half the senior class prize. After graduating he was ordained pastor over the Baptist Church at Digby. He subsequently preached at Liverpool, whence he removed to Wolfville. He is at present an agent for Life Insurance.

NEIL MCLEOD, Uigg, P.E.I.—Mr. McLeod took honors during his course in Classics and English and in addition, in his senior year in Mathematics. He won the sophomore and junior class prizes and half of the senior prize. He was admitted to the Bar at Charlottetown, in 1874, and practises his profession in that town. He received his second degree in 1872. He now holds the office of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer of Prince Edward Island.

C. F. MEYERS, Manchester, N.S.—After graduating Mr. Meyers took the theological course at Newton, was ordained at North Reading, Mass., but, after two other pastorates, withdrew from the Ministry.

RUFUS SANFORD, Cornwallis, N.S.—Mr. Sanford took honors during his course in Classics and English. He graduated at Newton, and received his second degree in 1873. He was ordained in August of this year and was sent by the Convention as a Missionary to India. He labors among the Telegoos.

1870.

EGBERT M. CHESLEY, Bridgetown, N.S.—Mr. Chesley won the class prizes during his junior and senior years. After graduating he taught several years, being at one time principal of the Liverpool Academy. He studied two years at Harvard University, graduating there in 1878, and is at present one of the teachers in the Boston Latin School.

WILLIAM H. NEWCOMB, Wolfville, N.S.—Mr. Newcomb took the Elocution prize for three years in succession. After graduating, he taught for two years and then studied Theology at Newton, graduating from that Institution 1875. He was ordained over the Baptist Church at Hallowell, Me., and remained there till his removal to South Berwick, Me., in which place he is now pastor.

1871.

This class consisted of twelve members. They all took honors in Natural Science during their senior year, and subsequently exhibited their interest in this department by engaging to raise a fund for the purchase of a telescope for the College.

J. W. BANCROFT, Round Hill, Annapolis County, N.S.—Mr. Bancroft graduated at Newton, and was ordained at Windsor, April, 1875. He was afterwards pastor of the Weymouth Church, but is at present pastor of the Church at North Sydney, C.B.

W. B. BRADSHAW, Centreville, P.E.I.—Mr. Bradshaw was ordained at North River, P.E.I., July, 1872, and for three years was pastor of the Baptist Church at Argyle. Subsequently he removed to Virginia, and became pastor of Byrne Street Church, Petersburgh.

ATWOOD COHOON, Port Medway, N.S.—Mr. Cohoon took honors in his freshman and sophomore years, in Classics and English, and in his junior and senior years in Philosophy. He also won the Elocution prize. He was ordained at Paradise in July, 1872, and is at pre-

sent pastor of the Hebron Baptist Church and Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Maritime Provinces. He took his second degree in 1876.

J. W. LONGLEY, Paradise, N.S.—Mr. Longley took honors in Philosophy in his senior year. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in December, 1875, and practises his profession in Halifax. He is also editor of the *Acadian Recorder*. He obtained his second degree in 1877.

C. H. MASTERS, St. John, N.B.—Mr. Masters took honors in Classics in his senior year. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practises in St. John, N.B. He took his second degree in 1876.

J. B. MILLS, Granville Ferry, N.S.—Mr. Mills took honors in Classics in his senior year. He also won the cricket prize. He studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and practises his profession at Annapolis. He took his second degree in 1877.

H. E. MORROW, St. Peters Bay, P.E.I.—Mr. Morrow was ordained over the Baptist Church, at Sackville, N.S., in November, 1871. He afterwards graduated at Newton, and is now settled as a foreign missionary at Tavoy, Burmah, under the direction of the American Board.

S. J. NEILY, Wilmot, N.S.—Mr. Neily took honors in Rhetoric in his sophomore year, and also won the elocution prize. He took his second degree in 1876.

In 1871 he was ordained at North Sydney, C.B., whence he removed to Canning, N.S., where he preached for several years. He died at Tremont, N.S., August 12th, 1878.

J. B. OAKES, New Albany, N.S.—Mr. Oakes took honors in Classics in his senior year, and also won the Alumni essay prize. After graduating he taught for a time the High School at Hantsport, and subsequently became principal of the Academy at Newcastle, N.B. He has been recently appointed one of the inspectors of the schools in that Province.

WILLIAM A. SPINNEY, Wilmot, N.S.—Mr. Spinney took honors in English in his freshman and sophomore years, and in Classics in the freshman year. He was Principal for some years of the High School at Amesbury, Mass., subsequently entering Harvard University, where he graduated in 1878. He is at present Principal of the High School at Newtonville, Mass.

J. R. STUBBERT, Little Bras d'Or, C.B.—After leaving College, Mr. Stubbert took a course in Theology at Newton, graduating from that Institution. He was ordained at Suffield, Conn., and still continues as pastor of the Baptist Church in that town.

W. H. WARREN, North River, P.E.I.—Mr. Warren took honors in English and Classics in his freshman year, and in philosophy in his junior year. He won the monthly essay prize twice, and also the junior class prize. He was ordained at Cavendish, P.E.I., and was

for about five years pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, Yarmouth, and Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Board. He is now settled over the Baptist Church at Bridgetown. Received the degree of A.M. in 1874.

1872.

WILLIAM L. BARSS, Wolfville, N.S.—After graduating, Mr. Barss studied law at Harvard University where he received the degree of LL.B., in June, 1876. He was admitted to the Nova Scotia bar in December, 1876, and practises in Halifax.

SEYMOUR E. GOURLEY, Brookfield, N.S.—Mr. Gourley won the Alumni Essay Prize. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1874. Practises at Truro.

W. M. MCVICAR, Port Medway, Queen's County, N.S.—Mr. McVicar took honors in Classics throughout his course and, in addition, in Natural Science in his junior year. He also won the junior class prize. After graduating he engaged in teaching, and was head-master of the Liverpool Academy from 1874 to 1877. Received his second degree in 1876.

R. G. MUNRO, Clarence, N.S.—Mr. Munro studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He resides in Digby.

L. M. SMITH, Dartmouth, N.S.—Mr. Smith is engaged in commercial pursuits in Halifax, and is a member of the firm of A. & W. Smith.

1873.

HUMPHREY BISHOP, Greenwich, Kings County, N.S. —Mr. Bishop is engaged in trade and resides at Greenwich.

J. F. COVEY, Indian Harbor.—Mr. Covey won the elocution prize in his senior year. He received his second degree in 1878. After graduating he took charge of a school in St. George, N.B., and is at present principal of the High School at St. Andrews.

J. A. DURKEE, Yarmouth, N.S.—Mr. Durkee was ordained at Milton, Queen's County, in October, 1874. He afterwards studied at Newton Theological Institution and became pastor of the Baptist church in Paradise, N.S., and afterwards in Guelph, Ont. He took his second degree in 1877.

A. J. EATON, Granville, N.S.—Mr. Eaton took honors in his freshman year in Mathematics and in his junior and senior years in Classics. In May, 1874, he became principal of Guysborough Academy, remaining there till the autumn of 1874, when he entered Harvard, graduating therefrom in 1876. He was principal of Amherst Academy for a time, and afterwards studied a year at Leipzic, Germany. Took his second degree in 1878.

F. H. EATON, Kentville, N.S.—Mr. Eaton took honors in his freshman and junior years in Classics. During the summer of 1873 he was principal of Shelburne Academy, but in the autumn he went to Har-

vard, and graduated from that University in 1875. For two years subsequently he was teacher of English and Greek in Horton Academy and Curator of the Boys' Dormitory. He afterwards returned to Harvard for a post-graduate course. Took his second degree in 1876.

G. O. GATES, Wilmot, N.S.—Mr. Gates took honors in Mathematics and Natural Science in his freshman year and in Classics in his junior year. He also won the sophomore and junior class prize and the Edward Young Gold Medal. He was ordained pastor of the Liverpool Baptist Church, where he has had a successful pastorate. Took his second degree in 1877.

J. B. HALL, Lawrencetown, N.S.—Mr. Hall taught in Wolfville one year, and subsequently in Lawrencetown. In September, 1874, he entered Boston University, winning there the degree of Ph.D. Dr. Hall subsequently founded a High School at Lawrencetown. He took his second degree in 1877.

H. W. RAND, Canning, N.S.—Mr. Rand took honors throughout his course. After graduating he taught for a year in New Brunswick, and subsequently studied medicine in New York. He afterwards received the appointment of house-surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital in a competitive examination. At present practising in New York. Took his second degree in 1877.

J. H. ROBBINS, Yarmouth, N.S.—Mr. Robbins was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church, at South Rawdon in August, 1873. He was afterwards settled over

the churches at Cambridge, Cornwallis and Hillsburgh, Digby County, and was for one year agent of the Home Missionary Union. At present, pastor of the church at Pine Grove, Annapolis County.

I. R. SKINNER, Cornwallis, N.S.—Mr. Skinner was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Andover, N.B., in July, 1876. He is at present settled over the church at River Philip, Cumberland County.

G. W. THOMAS, Cornwallis, N.S.—Mr. Thomas was ordained over the Baptist Church at Canso, N.S., in May, 1874. He afterwards graduated at Newton, and is at present pastor of a church in Massachusetts.

T. H. THOMAS, Wolfville, N.S.—Mr. Thomas won the cricket prize in 1871. After graduating he taught at Port Hawkesbury, and subsequently has taught at Tusket.

1874.

S. MCCULLY BLACK, Amherst, N.S.—Mr. Black took honors in Mathematics in his freshman year. He won two prizes, the monthly essay and alumni essay prize. He subsequently studied at Harvard College, graduating therefrom in June, 1876. After studying one year at Newton he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Berwick in the autumn of 1877.

G. F. CURRIE, Fredericton, N.B.—Mr. Currie won the monthly essay prize twice during his course. Shortly after graduating he was ordained over the Baptist Church at Andover, N.B. About a year later he was

sent by the Foreign Missionary Board of Ontario and Quebec as a Missionary to Cocanada, India, where he is at present located.

JAMES I. DEWOLF, Wolfville, N.S.—Mr. Dewolf won the junior class prize. Immediately after graduating he took charge of the Baptist Church at Uigg, P.E.I., where he was ordained in December, 1874. With the exception of one year spent at Newton, he remained pastor of this church till June, 1878, when he resigned, and in the following September settled at Milton, Queen's County, N.S.

JOHN C. SPURR, Nictaux, N.S.—Mr. Spurr, after graduating, taught one year in Horton Collegiate Academy. He subsequently took the course at Newton, graduating from there in 1878.

1875.

HOWARD BARSS, Wolfville, N.S.—Mr. Barss is a commission-merchant in Liverpool, Great Britain.

G. E. GOOD, Wookstock, N.B.—Mr. Good took the course at Newton, graduating therefrom in 1878. He settled at Sackville, N.B. Took his second degree in 1878.

I. M. LONGLEY, Paradise, N.S.—Mr. Longley took honors in his freshman year in Natural Science and in his sophomore year in Classics. Since graduating he has been engaged in teaching.

W. G. PARSONS, Kingston, N.S.—Mr. Parsons took honors in his freshman year in Natural Science and His-

tory, in his sophomore year in Natural Science and Mathematics, and in his junior year in Classics. He won the freshman class prize, the sophomore class prize, the junior class prize, the elocution prize, the monthly essay prize and the Young Gold Medal. He has been engaged in teaching since graduating.

BENJAMIN RAND, Canning, N.S.—Mr. Rand took honors in the freshman and sophomore years in Classics. He spent one year abroad and then went to Harvard, whence he graduated in 1878, in the first division.

A. J. STEVENS, Gaspereau, Kings County, N.S.—Mr. Stevens settled at Kentville immediately after graduating, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in that place October 13th, 1875. He went to Newton in the autumn of 1876, and, after spending two years there, took charge of the church at Fredericton, N.B.

1876.

MAYNARD G. BROWN, Wilmot, N.S.—After graduating Mr. Brown accepted a call from the Baptist church at Ellershouse, where he was ordained in July, 1876.

FREDERICK D. CRAWLEY, Wolfville, N.S.—Mr. Crawley was ordained over the Baptist church at Pleasantville, Lunenburgh Co., N.S., in September, 1876. About a year after he accepted an invitation to labor in the church in Sydney, C.B.

E. W. KELLY, Collina, N.B.—Mr. Kelly won the freshman class prize and the Young Gold Medal. After

graduating he preached for a year in Windsor, being ordained there June 22, 1876. In the autumn of 1877 he went to Newton Theological Institution.

C. H. MARTELL, Cow Bay, C.B.—Mr. Martell graduated from Newton Theological Seminary in 1878. He settled at Onslow immediately after, and was ordained in September of the same year.

J. O. REDDEN, Windsor, N.S.—Mr. Redden has suffered from ill-health since graduating, being most of the time laid by from active work. He is at present preaching at South Rawdon, Hants Co., N.S.

W. H. ROBINSON, Kingston, N.S.—Mr. Robinson took honors in Classics in his freshman year, and won the freshman and sophomore class prizes together with the Young Gold Medal. After graduating he preached at Canso for a year, studied at Newton for a year, and subsequently taught for a year at Horton Academy.

D. H. SIMPSON, Cavendish, P.E.I.—After graduating Mr. Simpson went to Montague, P.E.I., to preach, and was ordained there in October.

1877.

JOSHUA GOODWIN, St. John, N.B.—Mr. Goodwin won the monthly essay prize. After graduating he preached for a year at Shelburne, but failing health compelled him to seek a change of employment. He is at present cashier in a bank at Lockport, N.S.

BERNARD P. SHAFNER, Nictaux, N.S.—Mr. Shafner, after graduating, taught one year in Horton Collegiate Academy. After the term closed he went to Yarmouth to preach to the Milton church during the vacation. Here he sickened and died, July 28th, 1878.

1878.

R. H. BISHOP, Greenwich, Kings Co., N.S.—Mr. Bishop accepted a call from the church at Stewiacke, Colchester Co., and was ordained there.

TRUEMAN BISHOP, Greenwich, Kings Co., N.S.—Mr. Bishop accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Tryon, P.E.I., and was ordained there.

E. PRYOR COLDWELL, Gaspereau, N.S.—Mr. Coldwell has been since graduating in the employ of the Home Missionary Board at Argyle and Pubnico.

A. J. FAULKNER, Lower Horton, N.S.—Mr. Faulkner is at Drew Theological Seminary, preparing for the Methodist ministry.

B. W. LOCKHART, Lockhartville, N.S.—Mr. Lockhart won the monthly essay prize. After graduating he engaged to supply the church at Lockport, N.S., for a year, with a view of then continuing his theological studies.

M. R. TUTTLE, Annapolis, N.S.—Mr. Tuttle has been teaching in Cumberland Co. since graduating. He won the class prize for his junior and senior year.

WILLARD O. WRIGHT, Hopewell Cape, N.B.—Mr. Wright won the Young Gold Medal. After graduating *he became* a teacher at Hillsboro', N.B.

GRADUATES OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

1843–1878.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

1843.
*John L. Bishop,
James W. Johnston,
Lewis Johnston,
*Amos Sharp.

1844.
George Armstrong,
*Richard E. Burpee,
*Samuel Elder,
*Abraham S. Hunt,
William F. Stubbert,
*George Robbins Wilby.

1845.
William Almon Johnston,
*Samuel Richardson,
James Whitman.

1846.
Edward Anderson,
*Asahel Bill,
Stephen W. DeBlois,
Lewis Johnston,
James S. Morse.

1848.
Harris O. McLatchey,
John Moser.

1849.
*Arthur R. R. Crawley,
*Henry Thomas Crawley,
*Elisha Budd DeMill.

1850.
Thomas William Crawley,
David Freeman.

1851.
Henry Johnston.

1854.
Thomas A. Higgins.

1855.
Alfred Chipman,
Isaac J. Skinner,
Isaiah Wallace,
Daniel M. Welton.

1856.
*William Johnston,
Thomas R. Pattillo,
Robert R. Philp.

1857.
Robert D. Porter.

1858.
Charles H. Corey,
George G. Sanderson,
Edward M. Saunders,
*Henry Vaughan,
Simon Vaughan,
Robert L. Weatherbe.

1859.
Andrew D. Barss,
Brenton H. Eaton,
Daniel F. Higgins,
*Dugald Thomson.

1860.
Silas Allward,
William Chase,
Alfred H. DeMill,
*Charles F. Hartt,
Edward Hickson,
*Andrew P. Jones,
Robert V. Jones,
John Y. Payzant,
Theodore H. Rand,
James E. Wells,
William N. Wickwire.

*Deceased.

1861.
William H. Porter.
1862.
Amasa Fiske,
James D. Fitch,
Augustus Freeman,
Maynard P. Freeman,
*Charles E. Harris,
John E. P. Hopper,
Joseph F. Kempton,
S. Bradford Kempton,
J. Melbourne Parker,
Enoch I. Stronach.
1863.
Israel A. Blair,
Edwin D. King.
1864.
H. Harding Bligh,
Edward M. C. Rand.
1865.
Charles T. Andrews,
Ebakim N. Archibald,
Thomas A. Blackadar,
William B. Boggs,
Thomas E. Corning,
Herbert C. Creed,
Silas McVane,
Joseph Murray,
*Seth D. Shaw,
D. Allan Steele.
1866.
Obadiah E. Cox,
Albert J. Hill,
Thomas S. McLean,
Leander S. Morse,
James F. Morton,
George E. Tufts.
1867.
Wilbert D. Dimock,
Wallace N. Graham,
James W. Manning,
J. F. L. Parsons.
1868.
*Daniel Eaton,
Lewis Hunt,
James W. Johnston,
*William A. Mackinlay,
*John McDonald,
*Herbert C. Messenger,
*Hector E. Munro,
Edward C. Spinney,
John F. Tufts,
John Wallace.
1869.
Albert Coldwell,
*Caswell R. Daniels,
Johnston Hunt,
Joseph Jones,
Neil McLeod,
Charles F. Myers,
Rufus Sandford.
1870.
Egbert M. Chesley,
William H. Newcomb.
1871.
James W. Bancroft.
William B. Bradshaw,
Atwood Cohoon,
J. Wilberforce Longley,
Charles H. Masters,
J. B. Mills,
Horatio E. Morrow,
*Johnston Neily,
Ingram B. Oakes,
William A. Spinney,
John R. Stubbert,
William H. Warren.
1872.
William L. Barss,
Seymour Gourley,
W. Mortimer McVicar,
Robert G. Munro,
L. Mortimer Smith.
1873.
Humphrey Bishop,
James F. Covey,
Jacob A. Durkee,
Adoniram J. Eaton,
Frank H. Eaton,
George O. Gates,

*Deceased.

James B. Hall,
Henry W. Rand,
Joseph H. Robbins,
Isaac R. Skinner,
George W. Thomas,
Theodore H. Thomas.

1874.

Samuel McC. Black,
George F. Currie,
James I. DeWolfe,
John C. Spurr.

1875.

Howard Barss,
George E. Good,
Israel M. Longley,
William G. Parsons,
Benjamin Rand,
*Adoniram J. Stevens.

1876.

Maynard G. Brown,
Frederic D. Crawley,
Elias W. Kelley,
J. Otis Redden,
William H. Robinson,
Douglass H. Simpson,
Charles H. Martell.

1877.

Joshua Goodwin,
*Bernard P. Shafner.

1878.

Raleigh H. Bishop,
Trueman Bishop,
E. Pryor Coldwell,
J. Albert Faulkner,
Burton W. Lockhart,
Matthew R. Tuttle,
Willard O. Wright.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

1851.

George Armstrong,
*Richard E. Burpee,
*Samuel Elder,
*Abraham S. Hunt.

1854.

Edward Anderson,
*Arthur R. R. Crawley,
Thomas W. Crawley,
*Elisha Budd DeMill.

1857.

Stephen W. DeBlois,
Thomas A. Higgins.

1858.

Alfred Chipman,
Daniel M. Welton.

1859.

*William G. Johnston,
Isaiah Wallace.

1861.

Charles H. Corey,
Daniel F. Higgins,
John Moser,
Robert Porter,
Robert L. Weatherbe,
Launcelot Younghusband.

1862.

Andrew D. Barss,
*John Leander Bishop,
Obed Chute,
Brenton H. Eaton,
David Freeman,
Harris O. McLatchey,
Dugald Thomson,
Thomas A. Hall, *ad eundem.*

1863.

Silas Allward,
*Charles F. Hartt,
Robert V. Jones,
John Y. Payzant,
Theodore H. Rand,
Edward M. Saunders,
James E. Wells,
William N. Wick.

1864.

Alfred H. DeMill,
Edward Hickson,
William H. Porter,

*Deceased.

*Samuel Richardson,
*Henry Vaughan.

1865.

G. M. W. Carey, *ad eundem.*

1866.

Israel A. Blair,
Edwin D. King..

1867.

H. Harding Bligh.

1868.

D. Allan Steele.

1869.

Herbert C. Creed,
Albert J. Hill,
Thomas R. Pattillo.

1870.

John E. P. Hopper,
Samuel B. Kempton.

1872.

Albert Coldwell,
Joseph Murray,
Neil McLeod.

1873.

Rufus Sanford.

1874.

William B. Boggs,
William H. Warren.

1876.

Atwood Cohoon,
Frank H. Eaton,
William L. McVicar,
Charles H. Masters,
*Johnson Neiley.

1877.

Jacob A. Durkee,
Adoniram J. Eaton,
George O. Gates,
James B. Hall,
J. Wilberforce Longley,
John B. Mills,
Henry W. Rand.

1878.

James F. Covey,
George E. Good.

DEGREES CONFERRED CAUSA HONORIS.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

1848.

*Charles DeWolfe,
Charles D. Randall.

1851.

*Charles Spurden.

1856.

*Jarvis W. Hartt.

1859.

*Samuel N. Bentley.

1862.

Simon Fitch,
D. McN. Parker,
Charles Tupper.

1865.

William H. Jones.

1867.

Edward Young.

1869.

William Elder.

1870.

James B. Calkins,
John Davis,
Calvin E. Goodspeed.

1872.

David W. C. Dimock,
Charles Duff.

*Deceased.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

1874.

Theodore H. Rand.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

1848.
John Pryor,
John M. Cramp.
1857.
Charles Tupper.
1861.
*Charles Spurden.
1862.
*Charles DeWolfe.
1864.
Robert J. Wilson.
1870.
William F. Stubbert.
1875.
John Crawford.

*Deceased.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

The Report of the Education Society for 1832 is given below, in which will be found many interesting details connected with the first years of the Society's operations.

OFFICERS OF NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1832.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. Edward Manning, . . President.
Rev. Charles Tupper, } Vice Presidents.
James W. Nutting, Esq., }

Burton, Rev. John.
Bill, Rev. Ingram E.
Bancroft, Rev. Samuel.
Bishop, Saml., Esq.
Crandall, Rev. Jos.
Caswell, Rev. Alexis.
Chipman Rev. Wm.
Cunningham, Rev. Rd. W.
Chipman, Wm. Allen, Esq.
Cunningham, John, Esq.
Chipman, Mr. Zech.
Chipman, Mr. Major,
Chipman, Mr. Holmes,
Crawley, Rev. Edmund A.
Dimock, Rev. Jos.
Dimock, Rev. George,
Elder, Rev. Wm.
Fitch, Simon, Esq.
Ferguson, Mr. John,
Green, Rev. H. K.
Harding, Rev. Theod. S.
Harding, Rev. Harris,
Harding, Dr.
Harris, Jas. D., Esq.
Johnston, Dr. Lewis,
Johnston, James W., Esq.
Johnson, Mr. W.
Kinnear, W. B., Esq.
Lovet, Jas. R., Esq.
Lynds, Dr.
Lent, Mr. James,
Munro, Rev. James.
M'Learn, Rev. Richard,
Marsters, Rev. Ezkiel,
Miles, Rev. Fred. W.
Potter, Rev. Israel.
Pettingall, —, Esq.
Pryor, Rev. John.
Twining, Chas. Esq.,

Simon Fitch, *Treasurer.*

Edmund A. Crawley and William Chipman, *Secretaries.*

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Lewis Johnston.	Edmund A. Crawley.
J. W. Nutting.	Simon Fitch.
J. W. Johnston.	Wm. Chipman.
W. Johnson.	

HORTON ACADEMY. { *Principal,* Revd. John Pryor, A. M. *Assistant,* Mr. Thomas Soley.

REPORT FOR 1832.

THE period having arrived, at which is anticipated a more detailed report of the proceedings of THE NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY than has yet been given, your Committee deem it proper to state, for the information of such of your friends as their former reports may not have reached, that, the Society being in its infancy, and materials not as yet collected for a complete narration of its progress, their reports have hitherto been appended to the minutes of the Nova Scotia Baptist Association, together with which your Society has heretofore assembled, and consequently only circulated where these are taken; which circumstance will explain the necessity of the present full exposition of the Society's proceedings, to which therefore your Committee advance without further apology.

Your Society, it will be remembered, originated in June in the year 1828, by the adoption of the Prospectus which will be found in the Appendix. The Nova Scotia Baptist Association being then convened in Horton, a lively interest was taken by the members of that body in the objects presented, and the President, Board of Directors, and Committee, were formed principally of Gentlemen attending the Association, to whom some others have been subsquently added.

Two prominent topics then engaged the attention of the Assembly, as demanding the formation and active exertions of the present Society. In this young but flourishing Colony, the Baptist denomination was shewn to be one of the largest united religious communities, and as such, bound to take a direct and personal

interest in the important business of education. A large proportion of the public duties of the country, in the magistracy, the courts of justice, and the senate, was seen to devolve on Members of Baptist churches or congregations, while the business of education was left to others. No place of public instruction stood connected with this portion of the population; the doors of the only University in the Province were but partially opened to Dissenters; and the unfettered means of liberal education did not exist in those parts of the country where the members of this denomination chiefly resided. To establish, therefore, an Academy of respectable character, capable of running parallel with the real wants of the country in efficiency and cheapness; and in which, while true piety should be carefully encouraged, there should be admitted no bar to the enjoyment of its advantages on the ground of religious persuasion; was *one* object proposed. The *other*, a part indeed of the former, but, from its importance, demanding especial consideration, was the provision, by this measure, of the means of education for the pious youth, in this or any other denomination, who were proposing to labor in the Gospel of Christ, and in connection with this object, further pecuniary assistance to such pious students was not lost sight of.

Your Committee rejoice to record the warm and cordial support which the propositions presented at Horton received from many friends, and especially from the ministers of the Baptist denomination then present. With the candor of Christian men, unincumbered with narrow prejudices, and the experience of faithful servants of the Gospel, who had toiled with unspeakable pain through the disadvantages attending the defect of early instruction, they raised a mass of honest testimony to the duty of Christian people to remove those disadvantages, which no arguments can confute, and the recollection of which time can hardly obliterate.

But these aged Ministers did not confine themselves to words —they entered on the active and laborious employment of Agents to solicit contributions to your Society; in which benevolent

undertaking other younger Ministers also heartily united ; brief abstracts of some of which missions will be incorporated in the sequel of this report.

That part of Horton since called Wolfville was selected as the site of the proposed Academy or College ; a very central position, in relation not only to the members of the Baptist denomination, but the population of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick generally—accessible both by the main Western Road, and also by the waters of the Bay of Fundy. An eligible and convenient tract of ground at Wolfville, containing about sixty-five acres, part of which was valuable dyke-land, and on which were several tenements, was accordingly purchased for the sum of £550 ; and, although only a small portion of the tract was actually required for the intended buildings, yet, as the remainder might be useful as a farm, in connection with a future place of lodging for students, your Committee determined on retaining the whole, and towards the payment of the purchase money, raised on their own personal security the sum of £500 ; to the payment of the interest of which the rent of that part not occupied by the Academy is nearly or quite adequate.

A considerable sum of money being now subscribed to the objects of your Society, especially in Horton ; to which large additions were made in Cornwallis, and other parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; your Committee felt themselves justified in making an engagement with a suitable instructor, and in commencing an Academy immediately.

The Seminary at Horton was accordingly opened in March, 1829, by Mr. Asahel Chapin, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, who continued, with the assistance of Ushers, to give instruction at Horton toa large number of Scholars of different ages, in English and Classical learning, until June, 1830, when he returned to the United States to pursue his professional studies, carrying with him the sincere respect and affectionate regard of your Committee, and his other acquaintance in this country.

Your Committee, sensible of the great advantages the Institu-

tion would derive from the high character of the present Principal, the Rev. John Pryor, A.M., who had already approved himself as a most efficient instructor, and stood closely related to this country by many attachments, were strenuous in their endeavors to induce Mr. Pryor to take charge of the Academy; and they desire thus publicly to testify their gratitude to him for the manner in which he generously consented to forego his own private inclinations, and the plan of most useful study which he was pursuing at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, in order to accede to the wishes of your Committee; not to mention the large pecuniary benefactions which he has also made to your Society. Under Mr. Pryor's auspices, your Committee have the satisfaction to say, the Academy continues to support the character which they anticipated from the appointment, and it likewise gives them great pleasure to add, that the Principal is most ably and efficiently aided by the present Usher, Mr. Thomas Soley, a native of this Province, and educated within it.

In the winter of 1829, a large sum being then already subscribed in these provinces to this object, and the Academy being on the eve of commencement, your Committee laid a petition before the Honorable House of Representatives of Nova Scotia, praying a grant of money in furtherance of their object which, to the amount of £500, was cheerfully conceded, payable when the Society should have expended twice that sum; and your Committee hoped they would have been able vigorously to carry on the business of your Society with this reasonable aid; but the vote of the House of Assembly was rejected in the Council, and they therefore were under the necessity of postponing the erection of suitable buildings on the property purchased until a late period. During the next session of the Legislature in 1830, your Committee again prayed for a grant of money, when £500 were a second time readily voted by the lower House, and your Committee pressed their application in the Council, supported by numerous petitions from various parts of the country, and they deem it well to record the following as among the principal grounds on which their application was urged

—The high utility of the object itself—the large number of individuals directly interested in the undertaking, as members of Baptist Churches or Congregations, and destitute of convenient access to other Academies ; that number then amounting to about 22,000—the petitions laid before the House, subscribed with nearly 1100 signatures—the precedent of similar grants to distinct classes of the population, as, the College at Windsor, which had then received from the Provincial Revenue, since its commencement, about £18,000 ; the National School at Halifax, which had received, as was understood, upwards of £3000 ; as also grants to the Roman Catholic School, and that connected with St. George's parish in Halifax—and further, the urgent need of public aid to the vigorous prosecution of this undertaking was also pressed. But your Committee had the mortification of again sustaining a failure, although in both these instances they were encouraged by the fact that many liberally-minded members of His Majesty's Council strenuously supported their petition, and that in the last instance, it was lost there by only a small majority.

In the summer of 1830, your Committee perceiving the small tenements on the premises at Horton to be altogether inadequate to the purpose of public instruction, and that the interests of your Society were suffering materially from the want of suitable buildings, determined to make an effort for the erection of a convenient edifice. To this end they felt it their duty to come forward and offer their further personal liability for the necessary expense, on the credit of the future funds of the Society, and in this undertaking they were joined by several friends in Horton and elsewhere, in a written contract, under which your Committee desire the friends of the Society to understand, they are now personally responsible for the balance due on the buildings, and depend on the payment of the promised subscriptions and contributions for their relief. By means of this contract, they were enabled to commence the present commodious and handsome Academy, which by the autumn of the following year (1831) was completed.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

In the progress of the work, your Committee were cheered by the ultimate success of their application to the Legislature for pecuniary aid; which had always passed, almost without a dissenting voice, in the Assembly, but which now (1831) passed all branches of the Legislature; on the condition, however, which your Committee were authorized at the meeting of the Society in 1830 to make, "that the Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of this Province, should, from time to time at his pleasure enquire into the proceedings of the Society, and if he should see occasion, should have power to call the Managing Committee thereof to account before himself and H. M. Council; and if, after such enquiry had, they should find, that any of the said Committee had conducted the proceedings of the Society in a manner inconsistent with its professed objects, then in that case, the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, with the advice of the Council, might remove the officers so offending, and appoint in their place an equal number of new members, provided they should not exceed in number one half of the whole Committee, and should all be regular members of some Baptist Church in Nova Scotia, in connection with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association."

During the session of the Legislature in the present year, 1832, your Committee again renewed their application for assistance, and were encouraged by a further grant of £300 towards the maintainance of the Horton Academy. Without the timely aid of these public donations, your Committee are at a loss to know in what manner they would have been enabled to sustain the burthen of your Society's unavoidable expenditure; for although considerable sums were subscribed by private benefactors to your funds, and a good portion of these have been paid in, still much remained and yet remains due; and, while a large part of the debt incurred is still unliquidated, no means have yet been attained of securing a regular income, beyond the monies arising from tuition.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Your Committee had always felt that, in addition to rooms for public instruction, which in a large School ought to be commodious and airy, it was very essential to the prosperity of the Academy, that proper boarding and lodging should be provided in direct connection with the Institution, and under the immediate eye of its Officers.

To commence, however, an additional building, your Committee did not feel justified, in the present state of your funds, until a further effort on the part of your Society's friends through the Province should give promise of the attempt being adequately sustained by pecuniary contributions; but until this should be done, as the best substitute they could devise, they have engaged for a year the house of Mr. William Johnson, in Horton, at a rent of £30 or £40, according to the number of Boarders, as the Boarding House of the Horton Academy; the rate of boarding, lodging and washing being 7s. 6d. per week (bedding being furnished by the Scholars), so that, deducting vacations (Midsummer and Christmas) of a month each, the annual expenses at the Boarding establishment are only £16: 10, and, together with the tuition money, which varies from £3 to £5 in the year, amount to £19: 10 at the lowest, and £21: 10 at the highest.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson themselves have undertaken to conduct the establishment as Stewards, and Mr. Soley, the Usher, resides in the House, and attends to the correct government of the lodgers, who are also under the constant and careful supervision of the Rev. Mr. Pryor, the Principal. In aid of their authority, your Committee have carefully drawn up and published a system of rules, for the government of the house and the scholars. The influence exerted is sought to be of the most paternal and affectionate character, but without any vicious lenity; a respectful and rational regard for the Sacred Scriptures is cultivated; and while perfect liberty of conscience is permitted, pious character is carefully cherished, and correct moral behavior diligently en-

forced. The Scholars are required to attend the daily prayers of the school, and on the Sabbath at such place of worship as their parents or guardians may direct.

Your Committee, reposing the highest confidence in the well-known respectability of the Stewards, and the tried vigilance of the other officers of the Institution, are sanguine in their anticipation of the success of the Boarding Establishment, which, however, must still be regarded as only a provisionary measure, until a more suitable building can be erected.

SCHOLARS, STUDIES, &C.

Your Committee are persuaded that there are, throughout the country, many youths who have been debarred from the advantages of the institution by the expense of boarding, and the difficulty of obtaining it, previously to the present establishment being opened.

Since Mr. Pryor took charge of the Academy in June, 1830, there have, however, been received *fifty-six* scholars from *eight* different Counties, and *nineteen* distinct places in this Province, as well as from places out of the Province. Applications from Saint John and elsewhere were also made, but failed from want of suitable boarding. At the last official accounts from Mr. Pryor, this year, there were *thirty-three* scholars present, which number being previous to the establishment of the Boarding House, your Committee hope will speedily be increased. As it is impossible for two instructors, only, who must hold themselves in readiness, according to the plan of the Institution, to give their attention to all the higher branches of education, to multiply greatly the number of classes, children of a very early age of course cannot be admitted. At the time of Mr. Pryor's last official statement, *ten* distinct classes were receiving instruction in Greek or Latin, and *fifteen* classes in various branches of English learning, making in all, *twenty-five* distinct classes.* This, your Society must at once

*The class here intended is of course the division occasioned by a distinct branch of study requiring the separate attention of the teacher.

perceive, is a very large amount of labor for only two teachers. Of the number above-mentioned, there were *seventeen* Latin scholars besides those studying Greek.

The course of study varies necessarily with the wishes of the scholars or their parents. The *English* studies comprise, Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Geometry, and other branches of practical mathematics; Surveying; Book Keeping; Chronology; Algebra; History; Paley's Natural Theology; Intellectual and Natural Philosophy; Rhetoric and Elocution.

In *Latin*—the Latin Reader; Cæsar; Virgil; Cicero; and the Satires of Juvenal, have been read. In *Greek*, Jacob's Greek Reader, and Extracts from Plutarch and Homer.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

Your Committee feel assured, that the friends of religion will heartily sympathize with them in that part of their labors which relates to the encouragement of pious young men, who feel it their duty to preach the Gospel, and are seeking the aid of preparatory mental cultivation.

However important the object of general education, and your Committee highly appreciate its importance, as a necessary basis of both civil and religious liberty, as well as a most powerful handmaid to the arguments of Christian Truth, they nevertheless deem the education of religious teachers to be the *most* important part of that general object. They are of opinion that piety must take the lead in literature, must throw herself boldly on the same arena, and effect a union of their efforts, before either will produce all their genuine influence on society. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that they can announce a commencement of the department of pious scholars, being candidates for the Christian Ministry, or actually engaged in it; which beginning, although small, they are happy to say is of a character highly encouraging and satisfactory. They have the most pleasing assurance of the piety and promising talents of their little class of *students for the ministry*. *Four* are now steadily pursuing a course of study. *Two*

more occasionally visit the institution for several weeks at a time, being unable to quit permanently the stations of active ministerial labor into which the pressing wants of this country have prematurely driven them. Your Committee have likewise a promise of a yet greater number. These all receive tuition gratuitously—two are beneficiaries of your Society to a greater extent.

Although in very few instances a specific appropriation of the funds has been made by the donors, yet your Committee have been careful to follow what they judged to be their wishes. The *legislative* funds they feel it proper to confine to those objects which are of universal public benefit, unconnected with sect or denomination. Of this character is the general support of a place of literary instruction, and to this those funds are directed. To the support of the Horton institution, agreeably to the Prospectus, they conceive most of the private monies given in these Provinces to have been likewise contributed; so that the only funds which they have felt at present entirely at liberty to appropriate to the personal assistance of students for the ministry, were certain monies collected by their Secretary abroad, of which more particular mention will be made hereafter, and part of which they knew could not be applied in a manner more agreeable to the wishes of the contributors. These funds are, however, very limited, and they earnestly recommend to your Society the importance of obtaining contributions especially for this object, which they shall pray leave to press more at length hereafter. Your Committee should mention here, that by the benevolent exertions of the Ladies of the Second and Granville Street Baptist Churches in Halifax, a sum of about £16 has been raised, for the purpose of furnishing two rooms, for the express accommodation of students for the ministry, wherewith your Committee have for the present furnished two of the smaller rooms at the Academy, not as yet required for the purposes of Instruction; and they take the liberty of suggesting to friends in the country the propriety of providing these students with such articles of provision as they may need, by means of which their expenses, while at the Academy will be rendered very trifling indeed.

The course of study pursued at present by the last mentioned students varies according to the requirements and peculiar cir cumstances of each. Some confine their attention to an ordinary English education, together with some branches of inquiry which may help them in obtaining a more thorough understanding of the Bible—to these pursuits others have joined the Latin or Greek Languages, or both. Your Committee have no desire to push this department of their care beyond the limits of just proportion. They feel that however advantageous a thoroughly enlightened mind must be, as the servant of good talents and a truly pious and devoted heart, yet the pressing demands of the Churches, or the peculiar posture of individuals, may be such, as to call for a prudent limitation of the course of study pursued, and such prudent caution, with earnest prayer to God for guidance, your Committee would labor to exercise.

ACADEMIES UNDER RELIGIOUS GOVERNMENT.

Your Committee conceive, that they cannot in a more proper connection, press on your consideration the importance of seeking to make your Academy a religious as well as a social blessing. Whatever may be the unavoidable suspension of all mention of religion, as a matter for individual conscience only, whenever any measure requires perfect public unaminity—and this may perhaps be sometimes the case with respect to places of education made the sole public care ; yet your committee strongly feel it to be a great blessing, when the Providence of God permits, without any breach of public right and public feeling, a union of the business of education with a religious influence. Such an influence, exerted with dignity and decorum, by the Government of many of the Colleges in the United States, is known to have resulted in the most distinguished blessings to the Churches and the nation at large. Many hundreds of their Churches are supplied, and the ranks of their foreign missions are often filled up, by eminently pious men, who have owed the commencement of their first

decidedly christian principles to the sensible and pious guardianship of their college instructors. How important an advantage is this! and how strongly ought it to admonish the supporters of literary institutions, to labor if possible to make them at the same time the nursery of elevated christian principle—and to pray much for that "unction from above," which alone will effect the happy result.

To this end your Committee earnestly demand the prayers of their christian constituents and friends in behalf of your infant Academy at Horton.

AGENCIES.

Your Committee next proceed to give a brief statement of some of the Agencies performed on behalf of the funds of your Society.

THE REV. EDWARD MANNING, having first exerted himself with other friends, and with considerable success, to obtain contributions in Cornwallis, the place of his residence; afterwards, at the request of your Committee, undertook a laborious agency through the western part of this Province, during which he visited almost all the towns and settlements in course from Windsor to Yarmouth, endeavoring to excite an interest in favor of the objects of your Society; and though much was not immediately subscribed, yet your Committee are persuaded they subsequently reaped the fruits of his exertions.

THE REV. CHARLES TUPPER also visited various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the neighborhood of his residence, and was instrumental in bringing a considerable accession to your Society's funds.

THE REV. JOSEPH DIMOCK, at Chester, Lunenburg, and Liverpool, obtained some subscriptions and donations.

At Onslow and Truro, and the places adjacent, the REV. JAMES MUNRO exerted himself with good effect for the interests of your Society. And in addition to the above agencies, the REV. MESSRS. ELDER, in the County of Annapolis; POTTER at Clements; HARRIS HARDING at Yarmouth; MCLEARN at Rawdon and Windsor; W. B

KINNEAR, Esq., at St. John, N.B., besides many other friends, are entitled to the warmest thanks of your Society, for their exertions to procure subscriptions and donations.

In 1830 the REV. THEODORE HARDING commenced a journey to the United States of America, as an Agent for your Society, but was taken seriously ill at St. John, New Brunswick, on his way, and was obliged to desist.

Early in the spring of the same year, your Committee requested their Secretary, the Rev. Mr. CRAWLEY, to undertake an Agency on behalf of the funds of your Society in the United States, to which Mr. Crawley having consented, travelled in support of this object through a considerable portion of those States, visiting among other places, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, at all which places he obtained some contributions, and on his return spending a short time at New Haven, Hartford, Boston and Salem, where some donations were also made. The amount of the contributions in the United States, transferred to this country, is £202: 11: 4, besides some books.

At the close of this Agency in the United States of America, Mr. C. was requested to visit Great Britain on a similar errand, and accordingly set out on this voyage in December, 1831. In London, Edinburgh, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, and some other places, the object met some countenance. But Mr. Crawley expresses himself exceedingly disappointed in the very limited measure of regard shewn your Society in the Mother Country. He had lamented the indisposition in many cases in the United States to aid this distant work, but had anticipated that Great Britain, abounding so greatly in wealth, intelligence, and, as it is hoped, religious principle, would have sympathized with the urgent religious wants of her Colony. Mr. Crawley describes his labor as fatiguing and wearisome in the extreme, both to mind and body; but acknowledges that when the almost endless objects presented before the benevolence of the Christian public, both in England and America, are considered; the repeated drains made on their charities; the inferiority of this object to

many others; and the great distance of the theatre of labor; the want of judgment in hoping for extensive aid is perhaps more to be censured than their seeming defect of liberality, and the instances of kindness shewn demand peculiar gratitude. The amount collected in England was £233: 7: 6 sterling, which transferred to this country, and added to the former collection in America, has amounted to about £480 currency; in addition to which Mr. Crawley collected some hundred volumes of books, chiefly in Great Britain, of the value possibly of £50 or £60.

The whole amount subscribed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is about £1047, of which about £640 have been paid. For a more particular enumeration your Committee refer to the lists and accounts appended to this report.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The object of your Society being to establish a Seminary, in which all reasonable cheapness should be combined with the highest character for efficiency, your Committee felt that the rate of the salaries to be paid to the Instructors was a subject that required the most serious consideration. They were well assured that either extreme would be highly injurious; they possessed no funds of which they could be lavish; and on the other hand a mean remuneration could only obtain an inferior teacher. After mature deliberation, therefore, they decided on the sum of £200 currency for the principal teacher, fully persuaded it would be impossible to induce a suitable instructor to come from abroad at a less rate; and that a moderate family could not well be supported for less. This salary therefore was appointed to Mr. Chapin, though actually diminished by a voluntary relinquishment of part of his time, which he generously made. The same salary has of course been appointed to Mr. Pryor, though really diminished during the last year by his handsome donation of £50. The salaries to the assistant teachers have varied with their capabilities. Your Committee feel that the present salary appropriated to Mr. Soley, £80 per annum, is barely adequate to

his character and efficiency as instructor, in the branches which he teaches.

The aggregate amount of expense in payments or liabilities accrued since the commencement of their undertaking in 1829, up to December, 1831, for the purchase of land, buildings, tuition, and incidental expenses, was £2247 : 17 : 1½; of this there remained due on the personal liability chiefly of your Committee £901 : 17 : 9, including £550, the price of the land. In addition to which there is the annual expenditure of £280, and £30 or £40 for the rent of the Boarding House, to be reduced, however, by the amount of tuition money. Eighty pupils would average the present expense of teachers, and the Boarding House, leaving, however, incidental expenditures for repairs, &c., still unprovided for.

Your Committee sincerely hope, that this interesting Academy, inferior they feel assured to none in the country, and capable of meeting all its present requirements in regard to education, will continue to enjoy the patronage of the Legislature. At the same time, however, they feel that it is highly important that the friends of the institution should be roused to that tone of feeling that will prompt them to sustain it in every emergency.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has seemed to say to the Baptist denomination in the Province, "Manifest a correct feeling and proper zeal for the education of your portion of the population, and we will not be backward to aid you." They have been true to their promise. Will not our people be prompt now to redouble their exertions?

Your Committee, as the officers of a Society formed for the express promotion of education, feel themselves, both by duty and inclination, warmly interested for the general interests of public instruction; and they hope to see *primary schools* as well as *Academies*, throughout the country, well maintained; but, at the same time, feel it important to press the necessity of maintaining efficient higher schools in order to the real improvement and *increase of* those for earlier instruction. To establish good pri-

mary schools, there must be good *teachers;* and *these* must be made in the higher Seminaries. Hence the necessity of the latter being suitably endowed, and education there set at as low a rate as can be done without deteriorating its character. Your Committee are impressed with the fact, that a large body of well trained teachers, in the earlier departments of instruction, is greatly needed throughout the country; that the native youth are the most proper candidates for these offices; and that to them, therefore, the means of adequate instruction ought to be rendered perfectly accessible. Your Committee strongly deprecate the notion that any person who happens to have a little smattering of school knowledge is therefore competent to instruct children. The business of instruction is a science; one of no mean order; and for which the mind ought to be well and expressly trained. Unless the Preceptors in the higher schools be men of judgment and skill, and in their own system preserve a constant regard to the preparation of the minds of their pupils as the future instructors of others, they hardly will send forth many teachers who will do them credit, or benefit the public. Your Committee feel it but just to say, that in this point of view, as well as others, they entertain the highest confidence in the preceptors of the Horton Academy.

For the purpose of promoting the interests of the Academy, your Committee would respectfully suggest to the members and friends of the Society the expediency of exerting themselves to increase the numbers of its pupils, as well as to augment the amount of its income.

Your Committee have as yet been unable to devise any method by means of which the annual subscriptions might be regularly received, and they pray the aid of the Society in promoting some efficient mode of collecting these, as well as of enlarging the list of subscribers.

The speedy erection of a suitable house for boarding and lodging the scholars on the premises belonging to your Society, your Committee feel to be an object demanding diligent attention; and they beg to urge on the Society the propriety of taking imme-

diate measures to obtain the necessary funds. To this specific object, they are happy to state, about £20 have been subscribed in Windsor and Rawdon.

They likewise feel it their duty to state that a moderate set of apparatus, for illustrating physical science, is an appendage almost indispensable to a school of the character of that at Horton, and which they hope its benefactors will not long suffer it to want. And it is their earnest desire, that the attention of the Society being steadily kept on the rate of advance made by the wants of the Community, they will be always ready to increase the number of instructors, so soon as the condition of the country may demand it, and thus fulfil your Society's prospectus, which declares it to be your object to keep even pace with the public requirements.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

NOTE. Auxiliary Societies have been formed in Cornwallis, Onslow and Truro, Annapolis, Yarmouth, Chester, and St. John, N.B. The Committee hope to be favored with a more particular account of their officers and meetings; and, in the meantime, beg to encourage them in their good work.

☞ The present Society will continue to meet with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association.

Prospectus of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.

1. That a Society be formed, to be called the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.

2. That all persons paying an annual subscription of twenty shillings and upwards, or making a donation of ten pounds or upwards, shall be Members of the Society.

3. That the funds of the Society will be appropriated to two *main objects*: first to establish a suitable Seminary of learning;

and secondly, to afford pecuniary assistance to indigent young men called to preach the Gospel, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain instruction.

4. That a general meeting of the Society be held annnally.

5. That there be appointed a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and a Committee of Management, to be chosen by the Board of Directors.

7. That of the Board of Directors, ten, at least, shall be ordained Baptist Ministers, and two-thirds of the whole number, at least, regular members of Baptist Churches, in connection with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association.

8. That the Committee of Management shall consist of, at least, seven, and not more than twelve, Members; of whom more than half shall be regular Members of Baptist Churches, in connection with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association.

9. That the Board of Directors shall hold, at least, one meeting every year, to consult on the affairs of the Society, ascertain and report its state and progress, review the proceedings and rules of the Committee, and make such general regulations as may be found proper for the advancement of the objects of the Society, and the Government of the Committee.

10. That as soon as means are obtained, the Society will establish and maintain a Seminary for Education at Horton, under the direction and government of the Committee, subject to the supervision and control of the Board of Directors.

11. That a principal object to be observed in the management of the Institution being to adapt the course of study to the state of society and the wants of the people, and to place the means of instruction as much as possible within the reach of all persons, it is considered primarily necessary to attend to those branches of Education which are of more general use, at the same time that a wider range of literary acquirements shall be open to those who may have the ability to seek them, or to whose prospects in life they may be more suitably adapted. It is also

considered desirable that, as far as may be practicable, persons wishing to qualify themselves for the various callings of life, should have opportunity to receive instruction at their leisure seasons in the year in the particular branches of study more immediately requisite for their respective objects.

With these principles in view it is proposed that this institution shall afford the means of instruction in the usual branches of English Literature, and of scientific, classical, and other studies, which usually comprise the course of education at an Academy and College. It will, however, be the business of the Committee to exercise their discretion from time to time, in adopting or discontinuing such branches of the course of study as circumstances may require, or render expedient, and progressively, as the funds of the Society shall permit, to adapt this Institution to answer all the ends above proposed. Provided, however,

12. That of the Committee and Board of Directors, that part who shall be members of Baptist Churches, in connection with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association, shall have the sole regulation of the Theological Department in the Seminary.

13. It shall be the care of the Committee to provide efficient teachers for this Seminary, to whose moral and religious character special regard will be had; and it is considered an object in every department under the influence of this Society, never to be lost sight of, that the scholars and students while acquiring information to fit them for their various stations in life, should be led to a knowledge of the true relation of man to his Creator, and of that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, which alone can furnish a sure pledge of their good conduct in this world, and their happiness in eternity.

14. That the Seminary be open to children and persons of any religious denomination.

15. That to the attainment of the objects of the Institution, it is essentially requisite that the whole system should be conducted upon a principle of the most strict and simple Economy, and no *distinctions* among the scholars and students, arising from

wealth or external circumstances, permitted to appear; the scholars will, as soon as practicable, be boarded at the Institution; and it is thought advisable to connect with the establishment a farm, under the care of some respectable person, for the supply of articles of provision for the use of the School, and for affording an opportunity of employing the boys during a portion of their leisure time in healthful labor; by which they may obtain exercise, acquire a habit of industry, and be less exposed to the irregularities which result from misemployed seasons of leisure. The diet and dress of the Scholars to be of the plainest kind, and to be regulated by the Committee, and made known as part of the terms of the School, to be conformed to without exception.

16. The terms of Tuition and Board to be fixed at as low a rate as possible.

17. The Funds for purchase of land, erection of buildings, and the various expenses incident to the commencement of the undertaking, as well as those which may attend its annual support, to be obtained by donations and annual contributions.

18. The Subscription Lists to be divided into several columns, by which the annual contributions may be kept separate from the Donations; and persons making Donations may distinguish the particular object to which they wish the Donation to be exclusively applied; the Annual Contributions and Donations not expressly limited, to be appropriated by the Committee as it shall see most fit for the general advancement of the objects of the Society.

APPENDIX B.

The following is probably the earliest extant list of students in attendance in Horton Academy.

SCHEDULE OF PUPILS at the Horton Academy during the year 1838.

Names.	Residence.
Stephen Dewolf	Wolfville.
John L. Bishop	Horton.
James Whitman	Halifax.
Jacob Whitman	Canso.
Edwin Dewolf	Wolfville.
Thomas Dewolf	Do.
John Danby	Sable Island.
Obed Chute	Clements.
George Johnson	Wolfville.
James Johnson	Do.
William Johnson	Horton.
Abraham Newcomb	Stewiacke.
Fred. Dewolf	Wolfville.
Claudius Kerr	Nassau, N.P.
George Starr	Halifax.
Albert Starr	Do.
Stephen Deblois	Do.
Samuel Deblois	Do.
Richard Neil	Do.
William Neil	Do.
Peter Hamilton	Stewiacke.
Robert Weir	Nassau, N.P.
Isaac Graham	Wolfville.
Rufus Pipes	Macan.
John Elderkin	A. Rivers, N.B.
William Elderkin	Do.
Jeptha Elderkin	Do.
Amos Sharp	Nassau, N.P.
Wellington Eagles	Gaspereau.
John Matthews	Annapolis.
John Croscomb	Lower Horton.
Patrick Cortan	Wolfville.
Martyr Nutting	Halifax.

Names.	Residence.
James White	Wolfville.
James Dewolf	Do.
Simon Franklin	Do.
John Anderson	Gaspereau.
Edmund Twining	Halifax.
John McNutt	Onslow.
Alex. McDonald	Cape Breton.
Will. Stubbert	Cape Breton.
James Maynard	Nevis, W. I.
Benj. Rice	Bridgetown.
Theodore Harris	Wolfville.
John McAlpine	Louisbourg, C. B.
Lewis Johnston	Halifax.
Lewis Johnston	Do.
William Johnston	Do.
James Johnston	Do.
William Johnston	Do.
John McLatchy	Windsor.
J. Vince Greenwood	Halifax.
James Greenwood	Do.
J. William Greenwood	Do.
John Loveless	Horton.
John Eales	Greenwich.
Charles Tupper	Amherst.
John Best	Wolfville.
James Best	Do.
William Best	Do.
David Dimock	Chester.
Samuel Richardson	Stewiacke.
John Ross	Sydney, C. B.
John Dill	Truro.
George Armstrong	Sydney C. B.
George Leonard	Sydney C. B.

Some of the above Pupils have resided at the Academy and attended the classes during the whole year, and others only during a part of the year.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.—Classes have been reading

Greek Testament, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Euripides, Sophocles.

LATIN.

Latin Reader, Cæsar, Virgil, Livy, Juvenal.

ENGLISH.

Philosophy, Natural and Moral, Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, Euclid's Elements and Algebra, Book-keeping, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., &c.

The following is inserted as showing the condition of the Institution at the close of the second decade of the Academy and the first of the College.

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTIONS of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society at Horton.

Feb. 15th, 1847.

OFFICERS—ACADIA COLLEGE.

President and Professor of Classical Languages—Rev. John Pryor, A.M.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Isaac Chipman, A. M.

Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric—Rev. E. A. Crawley, D.D., *acting pro tem. gratuitously.*

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

Classical Instructor—Mr. Charles D. Randall.
Instructor in the English Department—Mr. David Freeman.
Steward of the Institutions—Mr. Samuel Reid.
Treasurer—J. W. Nutting, Esq.

SCHEDULE OF STUDENTS in Acadia College during the past year.

Feb. 15th, 1847.

Names.	Residence.
Obed Chute	Bridgetown.
Stephen Deblois	Halifax.
Lewis Johnston	Halifax.
Asahel Bill	Nictaux.

Names.	Residence.
Edward Anderson	P. E. Island.
William Archibald	Musquodoboit.
Harris MacLatchy	Windsor.
John Moser	St. Margaret's Bay.
John Cutten	Cumberland.
William Johnston	Horton.
Henry Crawley	Sydney, C.B.
Budd DeMill	St. John, N.B.
Albert Beckwith	Cornwallis.
Arthur Crawley	Sydney, C.B.
Thomas Crawley	Horton.
Bedford Read	Cumberland.
Benj. Kinsman	Queens Co.
Will. DeMill	St. John, N. B.
Foster Parker	Kempt.
Thos. Higgins	Rawdon.
James Morse	Nictaux.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Samuel Richardson, A.B.....A. Hunt, A.B.

SCHEDULE OF PUPILS in the Horton Collegiate Academy during the past year.

Feb. 15th, 1847.

[The names with this mark * are those of pupils who have subsequently entered College.]

Thomas Higgins.*
Geo. Richardson.
Patrick Shiels.
William Best.
Henry Johnston.
Elias Payzant.
Lewis Woodworth.
John Wallace.
Benjamin Kinsman.*
Henry Harris.
Alexander Cleaveland.
Foster Parker.*
Thomas Johnson.
Constant Harris.
David Trenholm.
Joseph Read.
Harris Hall.
Jas. Harding.
Lysander Harris.
Aubrey DeWolfe.
W. DeMill.*
Charles Johnson.
Frederic Johnson.
Harry J. DeWolfe.
John Armstrong.
John Graham.
Duncan Reid.
Jas. Johnson.
W. Starratt.
John Rounsefelle.
Samuel Bishop.
W. Trenholm.

Charles Woodworth.
Reuben Reid.
Hugh Ross.
Lewis Murphy.
James Scott.
Edwin Johnson.
Elijah Fowler.
W. C. Bill.
W. Wallace.
John Harris.
Leonard Wallace.
Chas. DeWolfe.
Henry DeWolfe.
James Page.
Andrew Johnson.
Henry Shaw.
Edwin Bent.
Henry Spurr.
Charles Moser.
Edwin Hancock.
W. Dunbrack.
John Rand.
Douglas Sharp.
Jas. Elderkin.
Bedford Read.*
Lewis Payzant.

Robert Beckwith.
Lewis Foster.
Edward McVickar.
Charles Twining.
Jas. Twining.
George Wallace.
John Rowe.
Samuel Freeman.
William Stephens.
John Manning.
George Johnson.
Edward Trenholm.
Edmund Crawley.
Theophilus Bishop.
W. McKenzie.
Jas. W. Johnson.
Jas. E. Best.
Benj. Cochran.
David Burton.
W. Johnston.*
Judson Leadbetter.
Henry Reid.
W. Davidson.
M. Parks.
Lawrence Johnston.
Alfred Bossom.

In all, in the Academy 84. Of whom 27 have been studying the languages, and 30 the Mathematics exclusive of Arithmetic.

STUDENTS PURSUING A PARTIAL COURSE.

Obed Parker.....Cornwallis.
Hugh Ross.....Cape Breton.
M. Parks.....Queens Co.
John Rand.....Cornwallis.
Abraham Stronach.....Cornwallis.
John Rowe.....Cape Breton.

Some of the above attended a mixed course of Academical and College studies, and appear therefore on the Academy list.

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS attending the Institutions during the past year, 101.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES in Acadia College during the past year.
Feb. 15th, 1847.

LATIN.

Cicero's Orations, Virgil's Georgics, Livy's Roman History, Tacitus' Roman History, Juvenal.

GREEK.

Xenophon.
Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus.
Antigone.
Philoctetes.
Euripides, Alcestis.
Medea.
Longinus de sublimitate.

Archæology of Literature and Art; Greek Literature; Roman Literature.

History of Ancient Literature.
Greek and Roman Mythology.
Greek and Roman Antiquities.

J. PRYOR, A.M.,
President and Prof. Clas. Lang.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra (Davies); Geometry (Legendre); Calculus (Bezout).

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics (Lardner); Astronomy (Gummere).

I. CHIPMAN, A.M.,
Prof. Math. & Nat. Ph.

The Rev. Dr. Crawley while occupying the Chair of Theology, under the direction of the English and Nova Scotia Missionary Societies, has also, during the year, *gratuitously* instructed classes in the following Branches:

Logic (Whately); Mental Philosophy (Abercrombie); Moral

Science (Wayland); Political Economy (Wayland); Rhetoric, Belles Lettres and Elocution (Blair and Lectures).

E. A. CRAWLEY, D.D.,
Prof. Men. Ph. locum tenens.

Instruction has also been given in French and Hebrew.

CLASSES IN THE HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY during the past year.

Feb. 15th, 1847.

GREEK.

Homer, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Valpy's Delectus, Fisk's Gr. Exercises, Gr. Trees and Grammar.

LATIN.

Horace, Virgil, Cæsar, Ellis' Latin Exercises and Grammar.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Euclid's Elements, Navigation, Surveying, Practical Geometry, Mensuration and Arithmetic.

ENGLISH BRANCHES.

History of England, History of Rome, History of Nova Scotia, Declamation, English Composition, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Bookkeeping, Reading, Spelling and Writing.

C. D. RANDALL,
Classical Instructor.

DAVID FREEMAN,
Instructor in the English Department.

It is proper to introduce an extract from the Records of the Education Society for 1843, which presents a glowing tribute of praise to the friends of the College in Annapolis County. This may properly find a place here, as a fitting memorial of the fidelity of the friends of Acadia in the past.

Below this is an extract from the Records of the Governors for

June, 1843, showing the form by which the first candidates for a degree were presented for this honor.

From the Records of the Education Society for 1843: "Resolved, that the sincere thanks of this Society be given to the inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, who, during the past winter, and at a period when this Society and the friends of education were struggling under the most serious pecuniary difficulties and engaged in a struggle with unjust and powerful enemies, so nobly came forward, and with such signal liberality contributed the means and materials for a spacious, convenient and handsome building for college purposes, which is now erected and in course of completion; and that this Society feel assured that few instances are on record in which the continued efforts of any body of people have evinced so persevering and magnanimous a spirit, or been crowned with such entire success."

From the Records of the Governors for 1843: "Voted, on a verbal representation of Professor Pryor, in behalf of the Professors, that Messrs. James W. Johnston, Lewis Johnston, Amos Sharp and John Leander Bishop are in every necessary respect suitable candidates for the degree of A. B., and that they are admitted by this Board to receive such honors, to be conferred this day by the Professors of Acadia College."

Records of a meeting of the Education Society in Nov., 1838, at which the question of organizing a College was considered:

"A special meeting of this Society took place at Horton, agreeably to a public notice, on Thursday, the 15th inst., in the large Hall of the Academy, which was respectably attended by the Directors and members of the Society. The meeting having been opened with prayer, letters were read from a gentleman connected with the College at Bristol, Eng., and also from Mr. Isaac

Chipman, at present of Waterville College, Maine, to both of whom propositions had been made respecting situations as teachers in the Academy.

"The assembly then proceeded to deliberate on the subject of adopting measures to establish a College at Horton in connection with the Academy in accordance with the original design of the Society as set forth in the prospectus published in 1828. In the course of the proceedings the Secretary laid before the meeting a statement of the present condition of the funds of the Society, by which it appeared that since the 31st of December, 1836, the debt due by the Society has been paid off to the amount of 1100*l*, and upwards, by means of private contributions collected in this Province.

"Various gentlemen present expressed strongly their conviction of the necessity of such an undertaking as that now proposed, and that this is the time for commencing it. Several members of the Committee, while they heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed, admonished the meeting, at the same time, of the necessity of proceeding with the utmost caution in grave and steady fulfilment of the original purpose of the Society, and to attempt nothing that they were not able and resolved to accomplish.

"The subject having been fully discussed, and the meeting appearing to be but of one mind as respects the expediency and practicablity of the plan proposed, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, that it is highly desirable that this Society should now follow up the original design in its institution by furnishing the means of a more extended education, and that for this purpose it is proper and expedient to establish and support a College in addition to the Academy, that by means of the two establishments a complete course of instruction may be afforded and the young men educated at the Academy be under no inducement to seek in a foreign country the advantages of a collegiate education.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board a sum not exceed-

ing 750*l* *per annum* will be adequate to support the College with two Professors and the Academy with two Teachers, and that the amount necessary to accomplish this undertaking, beyond the Provincial grant and the tuition fees, would be cheerfully met by the Denomination for objects so important, and therefore [that we] recommend the immediate adoption of the measure, and also the collection of 100*l* for the purpose of purchasing for the present a few articles of philosophical apparatus.

"Resolved, that the Managing Committee be directed to take all necessary steps for carrying into effect these Resolutions, and to make all suitable arrangements connected with the collecting and receiving of subscriptions, and the arranging of the Institution; and to apply to the Legislature at the next session for an Act of Incorporation giving to the College, under the name of Queen's College, the power of conferring degrees and other collegiate privileges, and also to solicit an increase in the usual Provincial grant for aiding the present object.

"Resolved, that a permanent agent be appointed to obtain collections and subscriptions for these objects, under the denomination of a Financial Secretary to the Education Society.

"Resolved, that the Rev. Mr. Bill be requested to accept this office, and that the Managing Committee confer by letter or otherwise with him and his church on the subject.

"Resolved, that the Committee publish a statement addressed to the friends of the Society, setting forth the views under which this meeting has adopted the foregoing Resolutions, and soliciting their concurrence.

"Resolved, that the Committee also communicate this Resolution to the Baptist Education Society of New Brunswick, and request their concurrence with this Society, and their aid in the establishment and support of the College.

"Resolved, that in forming the constitution of the College it shall be placed under the same Government as the Academy, and no restriction of a denominational character shall be placed upon the appointment of the Professors or Officers, or the matriculation or graduation of students."

APPENDIX C. PETITION FOR ACT OF INCORPORATION.

PETITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Education Society for a College Charter, presented January, 1839.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA IN SESSION.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Managing Committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That since their last petition to Your Honorable House the Academy at Horton has been in prosperous operation; and further progress has been made in the collection of outstanding subscriptions, whereby the additional amount of two hundred and sixty-eight pounds, six shillings and six pence has been carried toward payment of the debts due by the Society, which are now reduced to about eight hundred pounds; and your petitioners beg permission to refer to the accompanying schedules as containing a particular statement of the pupils at the Academy, and a general view of the pecuniary affairs of the Society during the last year.

Your petitioners further state to Your Honorable House that at a meeting of the Society in November last it was determined to commence a Collegiate Institution (in addition to the Academy) under the name of the Queen's College, and which was accordingly opened on the twenty-first day of the present month by the Reverend John Pryor, as the Professor of Classics and Natural Philosophy, and the Reverend Edmund A. Crawley, as the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics, with a very respectable number of students.

That the object in view in this measure is to establish an Institution at which a collegiate course may be pursued at a moderate expense equal to the pecuniary means, and under circumstances congenial to the habits and feelings of the great body of the farming and other population of the country parts of this Province.

That the necessity of a measure of this nature was made apparent by the fact that from among the most promising pupils of the Academy several have gone, and many more had determined to go to the United States to obtain the advantages of a collegiate course, while others abandoned the prospect of a more complete education than the Academy afforded who would have been glad to perfect their course of instruction had the opportunity been presented under circumstances adapted to their means.

Without some remedy for this deficiency it had become obvious that the Institution at Horton not only would fall far short of the objects designed in its establishment, but by tending, in this manner, to remove from the Province some of its promising youth, threatened to become the involuntary occasion of injury to the country.

Some of the Committee, deterred by the supposed difficulties and expense of establishing a College at Horton, looked toward Dalhousie College, as offering the only means of supplying this deficiency; but the friends of the Institution in the country, although not venturing to hope for the immediate erection of a Collegiate Institution at Horton, were of opinion that Dalhousie College would not remedy the evil, being convinced that no Institution in Halifax would suit the pecuniary means or habits of the youth of the country in general.

When therefore Dalhousie College was recently presented in an unexpected aspect, and it became requisite for the Society to supply in some other quarter the want so strongly felt of a Collegiate Institution, such as has been described, not only was the opinion powerfully developed, that the establishment of a College at Horton was the only measure calculated to meet the wants of the Institution, and consolidate the energies of the denomination and numerous friends of education in different parts of the country; but it was perceived that from the accommodation afforded by the buildings already erected, it might be commenced at so much less expense than had been anticipated, as to offer the utmost encouragement to the undertaking, and dissipate the fears before enter-

tained on this point: It was therefore unanimously determined to commence the undertaking now brought under the notice of Your Honorable House, as a measure in conformity with the original design of the Society, necessary for preserving and rendering effective all that it had hitherto done in the cause of Education; and one which would be supported with interest and liberality by the Society and its friends.

Your petitioners further state that it is not designed that the College at Horton should occupy a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward King's or Dalhousie Colleges. Each of them has its particular portion of the inhabitants of this Province to which it is peculiarly congenial in sentiment and habits, or adapted by local position.

And your petitioners respectfully suggest that Queen's College is not likely much to interfere with those Institutions, because by far the greater number of its students will be those who on no reasonable probability would enter either of them although it had no existence.

Your petitioners respectfully appeal to the observation and experience of the members of your Honorable House best acquainted with the pecuniary means and feelings of the farmers and general population of the country, in the confidence that they will support your petitioners in the opinion that few if any of that class of the community likely to make use of the Institutions at Horton would seek for their youth a collegiate education at King's College, or at Dalhousie, or any other College situated in Halifax.

And your petitioners in further support of this opinion refer to the fact that of the students who have entered the Queen's College at its term just commenced, by far the greater number are young men belonging to the country who would either have sought a collegiate education in the United States or abandoned it as unattainable, had this opportunity not been afforded them: And yet, these are generally young men of vigorous minds, deeply impressed with a sense of the value of education and earnestly bent on obtaining it; and belonging to that class of the community whose

education is of so high importance to the best interests of this country.

Laboring in such a field, your petitioners feel that they can appeal to your Honorable House with the strongest confidence of meeting all the support which it can be proper for them to seek, or your Honorable House to give.

Your petitioners most respectfully point to the past labors and contributions of the Society in the cause of education,—labors continued for years under difficulties of no ordinary character; and contributions of a pecuniary amount unequalled—as at once affording a pledge for the perseverance and liberal support of the denomination and friends of the Society, and giving strength to their claim to the favor of your Honorable House.

Your petitioners are aware that they will meet the objection, that the support of many colleges is beyond the means of the Province or injurious to the cause of Education.

But your petitioners respectfully urge in reply—That the circumstances and feelings of the country render it necessary for the general diffusion of Education, that the means for its attainment should be presented under such circumstances as meet the varied character and means of the population;

That a very large proportion of the population of the Province is interested in this Institution, and who, while earnestly desiring the advantages of Education, are from their circumstances, generally speaking, precluded from obtaining it, to any adequate extent, elsewhere in the Province; and

That the efforts they have already made for obtaining these benefits, united to the conviction that the ultimate failure of all their hopes and exertions must be the necessary consequence if the enlarged character given to the Institution at Horton should not be sustained, ensure their perseverance and liberality in support of the new Institution; while the talents and attainments of the Professors of Queen's College give assurance of its literary respectability and general usefulness, and promise to place it on a footing with any other Collegiate Institution in this country.

Under these circumstances, and encouraged by the past liberality of your Honorable House, your petitioners earnestly and respectfully urge their claim to an equal measure of favor with any of the other Collegiate Institutions of the Province:

And pray that your Honorable House would be pleased to pass an Act incorporating the Queen's College, with the usual privilege of conferring degrees, and to continue to the Society the accustomed grant of money in aid of its funds; and that your Honorable House, in consideration of the expenses necessarily incident to the commencement of such an undertaking, would be pleased to extend such further assistance as your Honorable House may deem requisite and proper.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Halifax, 29th January, 1839.

APPENDIX D. CHARTER AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

An Act for Incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College at Horton.

(*Passed the 27th day of March*, 1840.)

Whereas, a number of Persons associated themselves in this Province, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, under the name of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, and raised from time to time, by private contribution, large sums of money, exceeding Four Thousand Pounds, which they have expended in the purchase of a Farm and Tract of land at Horton, and the erection of valuable and expensive buildings thereon, and the establishment and support of an Academy there, and have been aided in their said undertaking by Legislative Grants of Money: and whereas they have found it necessary and proper for carrying into full effect their aforesaid useful object, to establish, in addition to the said Academy, a Collegiate Institution on the said ground and Premises, under the name of the Queen's College, to be supported out of the funds, contributions, and collections of the said Society, which College, being now in operation, with a large number of Students, they have petitioned the Legislature for an Act to incorporate its Trustees, and extend to it Collegiate privileges and pecuniary aid: And whereas the said Society is supported by a large portion of the inhabitants of this Province, and has by great exertions and perseverance, and by very large pecuniary contributions, as aforesaid, and the establishment of the said institutions, greatly advanced the interest of Education in this Province, and is therefore deserving of encouragement; and the said Collegiate Institution is likely to be of public benefit by affording the means of Education in the higher branches of Classical and Scientific Literature to the Youth of the Country, on sound moral and religious principles, in a manner suited to their means and habits, and thereby avoiding the danger of their leaving the Province, to complete their Education abroad, and so being induced to settle in Foreign Countries;

1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That James William Johnston, James Walton Nutting, William Chipman, Simon Fitch, William Johnston, Edmund Alborn Crawley, John Pryor, Richard McLearn, Ingram E. Bill, and Charles Tupper, now being the Executive Committee of the said Education Society, together with six other persons, that is to say, two persons to be named by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and two other persons to be named by Her Majesty's Legislative Council for the said Province, and two other persons to be named by the House of Assembly, shall be Trustees and Governors of the said Queen's College.

2. And be it further enacted, That on vacancies occurring in the case of the Persons named by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, such vacancies may, from time to time, be supplied by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being; and on vacancies occurring in the case of the persons appointed by Her Majesty's Legislative Council, such vacancies may, from to time, be supplied by the said Council, for the time being; and on vacancies occurring in the case of the persons appointed by the House of Assembly, such vacancies may, from time to time, be supplied by the House of Assembly, for the time being.

3. And be it further enacted, That the members of the Executive Committee of the said Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, provided the same do not exceed twelve persons in number, and if at any time they should exceed that number, then such persons of the said Executive Committee, not to exceed twelve, as may be selected by the Directors of the said Society for such purpose, or in the absence of such selection, and until such selection, the first twelve of such Executive Committee for the time being, together with six persons, to be appointed as aforesaid, or so many of them as may be appointed from time to time, provided such appointments, or any of them, shall be made, but if such appointments shall not

be made, then the members of the said Executive Committee, or in thecase aforesaid, such twelve thereof, as aforesaid, shall be, from time to time, at all times, hereafter, forever, the Trustees and Governors of the said College, anything herein to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

4. And be it further enacted, That for the better management and regulation of the said College, and the more full and complete executing the purposes of this Act, the said Trustees and Governors hereby appointed by virtue hereof, together with the Fellows of the said College from time to time to be appointed by virtue hereof, shall be a Body Politic and Corporate, in Deed and Name, and have succession forever, by the name of "the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of the Queen's College." And by that name, shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all Courts and places within the Province of Nova Scotia; and they, or the major part of them, shall have power to have and use a Common Seal, to be appointed by themselves, and to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the regulation and general management of the said College, and to assemble together, when and where and as often and upon such notice, as to them shall seem meet for the execution of the trust hereby reposed in them: and shall also have full power and capacity to purchase, receive, take, hold and enjoy, for the use and benefit of the said College, and the purposes of this Act, as well Goods and Chattels, as Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, so as such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments shall not exceed in value Ten Thousand Pounds, any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. And be it further enacted, That the said College shall consist of two or more Professors and Fellows, and twelve or more Scholars, at such Salaries, and subject to such Provisions, Regulations, Limitations, Rules, Qualifications and Restrictions, as shall hereafter be appointed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College, or by this Act, and who shall be eligible and removable in manner as hereinafter mentioned; and that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University,

with all and every the usual privileges of such Institution, and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the Degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all Scholastic exercises, for the conferring of such Degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College: Provided always, that the temporary vacancy of any of the said Office or Offices of Professor, Fellow, or Scholar shall not involve forfeiture of all or any of the Rights and Privileges granted by this Act.

6. And be it further enacted, That the Trustees and Governors of the said College so appointed and Incorporated by this Act, at any general meeting assembled, or the major part of them so assembled, shall, from time to time, and as they shall think fit, make and establish such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, for the Instruc tion, care and government of the Student, and for the care and preservation of the Books, Furniture and other Property belonging to the said College as shall seem meet, and shall and may in like manner nominate and appoint the Professors and Scholars of the said College, and shall or may also appoint such Tutors, Officers and Servants from time to time as the said Trustees and Governors, or the major part of them assembled as aforesaid, may think necessary, and assign to them respectively out of the monies con tributed or to be contributed to the support of the said College, or other the Funds thereof, such Salaries and allowances as they shall think fit ; and that it shall or may be lawful for the said Trustees and Governors, or the major part of them, in like manner to nominate a President of the said College, whenever they shall think fit so to do, who, when so nominated, shall, together with the Professors, Fellows and Scholars as aforesaid, constitute the body of the said College, with the privileges aforesaid ; and that the said Trustees and Governors, or the major part of them, shall and may in like manner suspend and remove the President, Professors, Tutors, Scholars, Officers and Servants, or any or *either of them*, for misbehaviour or neglect of duty.

7. And be it further enacted, That so long as any sum of Money shall be paid out of the Provincial Treasury towards the support and maintenance of the said College and Academy, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, of the said Province of Nova Scotia for the time being may from time to time and at his pleasure enquire into the proceedings of the said Trustees and Governors and of the Committee of the said Education Society, and shall have power, if he sees occasion, to call the said Trustees and Governors, and the said Committee, before himself and Her Majesty's Council of the said Province: and if, after just inquiry and due proof had, they shall find that any of the said Trustees and Governors, or of the said Committee, have conducted the proceedings of the said College or the said Education Society in a manner inconsistent with this Act, or the professed objects of the said College or Society, then, in that case, that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief, with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, may remove the Officers or Members so found offending, and may, on that occasion, appoint in their place an equal number of new members.

8. And be it further enacted, That no Religious Tests or subscriptions shall be required of the Professors, Fellows, Scholars, Graduates, Students or Officers of the said College; but that all the privileges and advantages thereof shall be open and free to all and every Person and Persons whomsoever, without regard to Religious persuasion; and that it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees and Governors of the said College to select as Professors, and other Teachers or Officers, competent persons of any Religious Persuasion whatever, provided such Person or Persons shall be of moral and religious character.

9. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for twelve years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly.

10. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be of any force or effect, until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified thereto.

An Act to amend an Act for Incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College at Horton.

(*Passed the 29th day of March*, A. D. 1841.)

Whereas, by an Act, passed at the last Session of the Assembly, in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College, at Horton —the Trustees and Governors of a Collegiate Institution, established at Horton, by the Baptist Nova Scotia Education Society, under the name of the Queen's College, were Incorporated under the name of the Trustees, Governors, and Fellows of the Queen's College; And whereas, the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased, on behalf of Her Majesty, to accquaint His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, by a dispatch, of which a copy has been laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly, that objections exist to the Title of the Queen's College, by which the said Collegiate Institution is designated in the said Act; but that as the details of the said Act were unexceptionable, it was retained to receive Her Majesty's confirmation, upon being amended in that respect; And whereas, the Executive Committee of the said Society, being the Trustees of the said Collegiate Institution, have petitioned the Legislature that an Act might accordingly be passed for amending the said Act, by changing the name of the said Institution, and that the said Institution might be called therein Acadia College.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, That the said Collegiate Institution shall be called and known by the name of Acadia College, and not by the name of the Queen's College; and that the Trustees, Governors and Fellows thereof shall be called and known by the name of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College, and not by the name of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of the Queeen's College; and the said Collegiate Institution shall be called and designated

Acadia College, in all respects and as fully as if it had been so called in the said Act, and the Trustees, Governors and Fellows thereof had been therein Incorporated under the name of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College, anything in the said Act contained, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

An Act to alter the Government of Acadia College.

(*Passed the 7th day of April, A. D.*, 1851.)

Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

1. Henceforth the Trustees and Governors of Acadia College at Horton, in this Province, shall be appointed by the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, agreeably to the Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Convention, the government of the College having been transferred to such Convention by agreement between the Baptist Education Society, and those interested in the support and management of the College and the Convention.

2. The following persons, with the President of the College as an ex-officio Member of the Board, who in virtue of such transfer of authority were provisionally appointed Governors of Acadia College by the Convention, at its annual meeting on the twenty-fourth day of September last, at Portland, in New Brunswick, shall be the Trustees and Governors of the College for the period of their appointment, in the place of the Trustees and Governors under the existing law, that is to say :

The Reverend Ingraham E. Bill, the Honorable James W. Johnston, the Reverend William Burton, the Honorable W. B. Kinnear, the Reverend Samuel Robinson, Simon Fitch, M.D., the Reverend Charles Spurden, John W. Barss, the Reverend Edward D. Very, Stewart Freeman, the Reverend Abraham S. Hunt, the Reverend Isaac L. Chipman, Caleb R. Bill, William Stone, James

W. Nutting, James R. Fitch, M.D., Nathan S. Demill, and Alexander McL. Seely.

3. The Trustees and Governors last mentioned, and all other Trustees and Governors to be hereafter appointed by the Convention, shall have the same title and designation, and have all the same powers as they would have borne and had, if this Act had not been passed and their appointment had been made under and in conformity with the Act passed in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College at Horton," and the Act by which the Title of the College was changed to "Acadia College."

4. Nothing herein shall give to the Trustees and Governors appointed or to be appointed by the Convention, any title to the Real Estate or Buildings whereon the College is situated and conducted; but the Baptist Education Society shall continue to retain their title to such Real Estate and Buildings, until the debts and securities for which the Executive Committee, or any former Member thereof, may be liable, shall be discharged, or the parties relieved therefrom, on which event arrangements shall be made for settling the title in a manner suited to promote the interest of both the Academy established there under the Baptist Education Society and the College on just principles.

5. The clause of the Act of incorporation, limiting the duration of the Act to twelve years, is repealed.

An Act relating to Scholarships and other Matters in Acadia College.

(*Passed April 4th*, 1853.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly:—

1. Scholarships of the College founded by the payment of one hundred pounds shall be held to form part of the personal estate of their respective founders, agreeably to the laws which regulate property of that nature.

2. Each scholarship shall be evidenced and held by a certificate signed by the Treasurer and two Trustees and Governors of the College and sealed with the College seal.

3. The proprietor of a scholarship shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges attached to a scholarship by the bye-laws and ordinances of the Trustees and Governors of the College, and shall not be liable for any debts of the College. The bye-laws and ordinances of the Trustees and Governors of the College shall regulate the rights and privileges of persons who may contribute to its funds a less sum than one hundred pounds each.

5. The Trustees and Governors of the College may appoint professors of theology in its various branches, and may pay their salaries out of the funds of the College.

6. The eighth section of the Act 3rd Victoria, chapter 2, entitled "An Act for incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College at Horton" is repealed as far as regards the appointment of theological professors.

An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College.

(*Passed in the Session of* 1865.)

1. From and after the passing of this Act, Horton Academy shall be subject to the control and management of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College, in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be called "The Horton Collegiate Academy."

2. The Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College are hereby authorized and empowered to accede to the request presented to them by the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society and to assume the trusts and obligations of the said Society, its real property, assets and liabilities being also transferred to them.

3. Grants from the public revenue in favor of Horton Collegiate Academy shall be strictly and solely applied to the purposes of the same, as heretofore to Horton Academy.

4. The Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College who are resident in Nova Scotia shall be constituted a special Committee for the management of Horton Collegiate Academy; and they shall report their proceedings from year to year, at the annual meeting of said College, during the session of the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

5. The Act 2 Vic. Cap. 29, entitled "An Act for incorporating The Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society," is repealed.

40 Vic. Cap. 83.

(*Passed Ap.* 12, 1877.)

An Act to amend the "Act to enlarge the powers of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows:—

1. Section 4 of chap. 39 of the Acts of 1865, entitled "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Trustees, Governors and Fellows of Acadia College," is hereby repealed.

2. The management and control of Horton Collegiate Academy are hereby vested in the Board of Governors of Acadia College.

THE END.

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